Manitoba Justice
(including Justice Initiatives Fund)

Annual Report
2006-2007

Manitoba

ATTORNEY GENERAL
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

His Honour the Honourable John Harvard, P.C., O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba
Room 234, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007.

Respectfully submitted,

Honourable Dave Chomiak
Minister of Justice
Attorney General

Manitoba

Justice
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General
Room 110 Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 0V8

Honourable Dave Chomiak
Minister of Justice
Attorney General
Room 104, Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Minister:

I have the honour and privilege of presenting the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the period April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

The following are some highlights of the year in the department's key priority areas, including combating organized crime, strengthening key justice services, enhancing victim services, and supporting crime prevention partnerships.

During 2006/2007 the department undertook a number of initiatives to combat organized crime in Manitoba. Amendments were made to *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* to broaden the scope of activities that can be investigated to include sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of a child, possession or storage of illegal weapons and explosives, and the cultivation or production of drugs. Manitoba also joined together with Ontario and Quebec in an inter-provincial agreement on the prevention and effective prosecution of organized crime. In addition, a new gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' was implemented by Corrections. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job.

The department made significant progress in strengthening a number of key justice services during the year. In response to the Driskell Inquiry recommendations, the Manitoba Prosecutions Service formally established a new Disclosure Unit to improve the flow of material between the police, Crown attorneys and the defence bar. A number of divisional policies were also reviewed and enhanced in response to the Driskell report. The ongoing Provincial Court Domestic Violence Front End Project continued to reduce court backlogs and also gained international recognition when it won a United Nations Public Service Award. To enable Legal Aid staff lawyers to act in more cases, especially those that could pose conflicts of interest, Legal Aid Manitoba opened its first conflict office in April 2006. Manitoba's Child Support Recalculation Service was expanded during the year to include federal *Divorce Act* final orders. Courts Division implemented a program to target collection of large balance overdue fines and the initiative exceeded its first year target of $800,000 and collected an impressive $900,000 during 2006/2007. Amendments to *The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act* came into effect in February 2007 to raise the maximum award in small claims court to $10,000 from $7,500 – a change that allows Manitobans to use the less expensive and less formal small claims process to resolve more legal matters. The government also accepted recommendations from an independent committee on reforming women's corrections in Manitoba during the year and as a result, a tender was issued for the design of a new correctional centre and healing lodge in the Rural Municipality of Headingley.

Victim services were significantly enhanced during the year. A pilot program was implemented with a family therapy centre to provide a group counselling program for family members of homicide victims. To improve the testimonial aides available to children and vulnerable witnesses and victims in court, closed circuit television video links were established in two northern communities and 10 additional courtroom screens were installed with financial support from the federal government. Enabled by amendments to *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, the scope of Victim Services was expanded to include providing training to community service agencies so that they may become designated to provide assistance to protection order applicants. The Victim Services' CELL program for victims of domestic violence and stalking at high risk was also expanded as a result of the acquisition of 80 new cellular phones. The department established an additional private victims' waiting room in the Winnipeg Law Courts for victims of sexual assault, family members of homicide victims and vulnerable victims and witnesses.

Manitoba Justice continued to pursue a variety of partnerships to support crime prevention activities across the province. In addition to providing ongoing support for a variety of innovative initiatives including Lighthouses, the Manitoba Strategies on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation, Meth, Mental Health and Addictions, Healthy Child Manitoba, Safe Schools Manitoba, and the SafetyAid Crime Prevention Program for Older Manitobans, a number of new partnerships were fostered in 2006/2007. A new 'Empowering Justice' partnership with the National Crime Prevention Centre was developed to address auto theft offences and the department worked with the City of Winnipeg to secure sustainable funding for the successful Operation Clean Sweep Program during the year.

Our achievements in 2006/2007 have been possible because of the knowledge, skills and commitment of department staff. It is through their efforts that we have addressed challenges and taken advantage of opportunities to contribute toward building a safe, just and peaceful society, supported by a justice system that is fair, effective, trusted and understood.

Respectfully submitted,

Ron Perozzo, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice
Deputy Attorney General

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Introduction

With headquarters in downtown Winnipeg on historic Broadway, Manitoba Justice is responsible for the administration of civil and criminal justice in Manitoba. Key responsibilities flow from provincial legislation such as *The Department of Justice Act*, *The Correctional Services Act*, *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act* and *The Victims' Bill of Rights*. In addition the department has significant delegated responsibility under federal legislation, as a result of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, which includes most notably the *Criminal Code* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Manitoba Justice is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of over 100 other provincial statutes[1] relating to civil law, court administration, correctional services, regulatory provisions and other matters for which the province assumes legal responsibility.

Manitoba Justice, a large department with over 3,000 employees, provides a diverse range of services to Manitobans through many regional offices, facilities and operations. Department staff come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including lawyers, correctional officers, managers, administrators, financial officials, law enforcement specialists, information technologists, social workers, teachers, nurses, human resource officers, paralegals, and clerical and support staff.

Report Structure

The *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice is organized in accordance with the department's appropriation structure. An appropriation is an amount of money voted by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to provide for operation of a program during a fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). The total appropriation for Manitoba Justice (known as the main-appropriation) is broken down into sub-appropriations for the specific divisions, branches and areas of the department.

The activities of every branch or section are outlined in this report. It includes information at the main and sub-appropriation levels for the department's objectives, actual results achieved, financial performance and major variances. It also provides a five-year historical table giving the departmental expenditures and staffing. Expenditure and revenue variances are explained. Reports and financial information are also provided for affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, some of which issue their own annual reports.

The report also includes information on the department's capital investments and projects supported by the Justice Initiatives Fund. Separate sections summarize the department's performance reporting and sustainable development activities.

To maintain consistency among government-wide reporting documents, all dollar amounts contained in the financial tables are expressed to the nearest hundred dollars. For example, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars is shown as 35.1 $(000s). Staffing resources are reported in the form of full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Vision and Mission

The vision of Manitoba Justice is a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, effective, trusted and understood.

Our mission is to promote a safe, just, and peaceful society by:

- providing a fair and effective prosecution service
- managing offenders in an environment that promotes public safety and rehabilitation
- providing mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters
- providing legal advice and services to government
- providing programs which assist in protecting and enforcing individual and collective rights
- providing support and assistance to victims of crime
- promoting effective policing and crime prevention initiatives in our communities

[1] See Appendix I for a complete list of acts administered by the Minister of Justice.

We seek to carry out this mission on the basis of the following guiding principles that are critical to the functioning of our democratic society:

- We recognize that in the exercise of our authority we at all times act in trust for the public.
- We accept that our system of justice is based on the rule of law and a respect for the rights of individuals as well as the rights of the community as a whole.
- We seek to promote an open and accessible system of justice that treats all persons fairly and with respect.
- We recognize the diversity in our society and the need to be responsive to that diversity, especially in regards to Aboriginal persons.
- We value communication, co-operation and interdependence and recognize the need to involve government and non-government partners in the development of integrated approaches to the administration of justice in Manitoba and throughout Canada.
- We respect and value the role the public can play in the delivery of justice and in the shaping of our institutions and programs.
- We believe in promoting the individual's responsibility to the larger community.
- We support the development of preventive approaches to problems and the prompt and just resolution of conflicts.

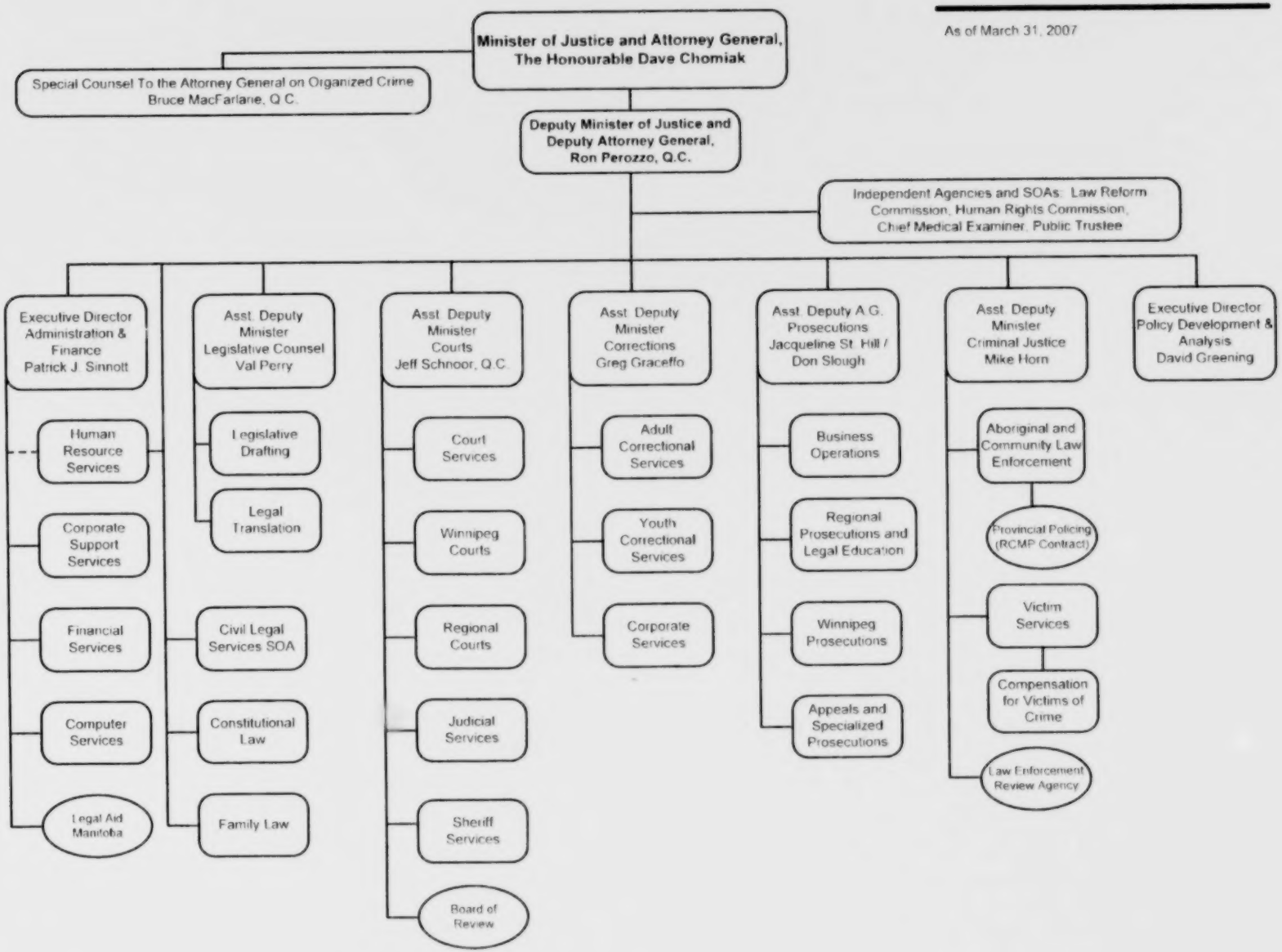
The department's strength comes from its employees. We are committed to building a department that promotes a respectful work environment and that recognizes employees' commitment, performance and achievements. We value personal integrity, leadership, responsibility, participation and teamwork. We encourage outstanding client and community service, initiative and innovation.

To fulfil its role and mission, Manitoba Justice is organized administratively into the following six divisions: Administration and Finance, Legislative Counsel, Courts, Corrections, Prosecutions and Criminal Justice. Finances are, however, voted under six main appropriations: administration and finance (04-1), criminal justice (04-2), civil justice (04-3), corrections (04-4), courts (04-5) and costs related to capital assets (04-6).

As illustrated on the organization chart, each operating division is led by an assistant deputy minister (ADM) or equivalent. The departmental structure includes a number of branches, offices, arm's length bodies and special operating agencies (SOA). Special operating agencies are service operations within departments granted more direct responsibility for results and increased management flexibility in order to encourage initiative and improve service delivery.

Manitoba Department of Justice
Organization Chart

As of March 31, 2007


Minister of Justice and Attorney General, The Honourable Dave Chomiak
Special Counsel To the Attorney General on Organized Crime Bruce MacFarlane, Q.C.
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General, Ron Perozzo, Q.C.
Independent Agencies and SOAs: Law Reform Commission, Human Rights Commission, Chief Medical Examiner, Public Trustee
Executive Director Administration & Finance Patrick J. Sinnott
Human Resource Services
Corporate Support Services
Financial Services
Computer Services
Legal Aid Manitoba
Asst. Deputy Minister Legislative Counsel Val Perry
Legislative Drafting
Legal Translation
Civil Legal Services SOA
Constitutional Law
Family Law
Asst. Deputy Minister Courts Jeff Schnoor, Q.C.
Court Services
Winnipeg Courts
Regional Courts
Judicial Services
Sheriff Services
Board of Review
Asst. Deputy Minister Corrections Greg Graceffo
Adult Correctional Services
Youth Correctional Services
Corporate Services
Asst. Deputy A.G. Prosecutions Jacqueline St. Hill / Don Slough
Business Operations
Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education
Winnipeg Prosecutions
Appeals and Specialized Prosecutions
Asst. Deputy Minister Criminal Justice Mike Horn
Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
Provincial Policing (RCMP Contract)
Victim Services
Compensation for Victims of Crime
Law Enforcement Review Agency
Executive Director Policy Development & Analysis David Greening

Administration and Finance

The administration and finance appropriation (04-1) includes the department's executive and administrative support activities. It consists of two major components: executive administration and operational administration.

Executive administration is comprised of three sub-appropriations identified as minister's salary, executive support and policy development and analysis. These areas provide leadership and direction to the department's operational divisions.

The operational administration component forms the Administration and Finance Division of Manitoba Justice. The division is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal planning and control functions. It also provides financial and human resource services, facilities management, procurement, fleet vehicles, parking, records management and the development and maintenance of computer systems.

Executive Administration Component

Minister's Salary

The funds voted for minister's salary provide for additional compensation to the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) appointed to Executive Council (Cabinet) as the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General for Manitoba. The attorney general's role is that of chief law officer for the province and the official legal advisor to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and members of Cabinet. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member.

As minister of justice, the minister represents the interests and perspectives of Manitoba Justice at Cabinet, while simultaneously representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet to the department and the department's communities of interest.

As attorney general, the minister is the chief law officer of Manitoba. The minister plays a special role in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that cabinet actions are consistent with the law and the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

1 (a) Minister's Salary

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	30.3	1.00	30.4	0.0	

Executive Support

Executive support includes the staff and operation of the offices of the minister and deputy minister who provide management direction and leadership to the department. Activities include advising the minister on policies and emerging issues affecting the department; developing departmental policy; managing departmental activities and projects; and providing administrative services.

The Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General is the administrative head of the department, responsible for managing the day-to-day operations. As the senior public servant in the department, the deputy minister works with a team of assistant deputy ministers and executive directors. The team, in turn, draws on the extensive accumulated knowledge of departmental personnel.

The deputy attorney general is the deputy chief law officer for the province, following the attorney general as chief law officer. The deputy attorney general, for example, can prefer an indictment under the *Criminal Code*

directly in the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba's superior trial court. There are also other discretionary prosecutorial powers given in law that the deputy attorney general may use.

1 (b) Executive Support

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	726.1	9.00	577.5	148.6	1
Total Other Expenditures	195.4		96.8	98.6	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance is mainly due to salary and operating costs for the special counsel on organized crime.*

Policy Development and Analysis

The mandate of the Policy Development and Analysis Branch is to:

- provide justice policy advice, develop legislation and help develop programs that advance departmental objectives
- coordinate issues having cross-divisional, cross-government or intergovernmental implications
- research and document provincial positions on needed changes to the *Criminal Code*
- provide program and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee and the sex offender website
- act as the department's primary resource for research into issues that affect the justice system

To fulfill this mandate, the branch:

- conducts research and develops justice policy options
- co-ordinates preparation of briefing material for the minister and deputy minister and helps prepare for federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) meetings
- acts as the departmental liaison to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), analyzes CCJS reports and represents the department at federal-provincial-territorial meetings of the National Justice Statistics Initiative Liaison Officers Committee
- provides research, analytical and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee
- represents the department at FPT meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials and leads and participates in other FPT committees and working groups
- assists in developing Manitoba's resolutions for the Criminal Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada
- examines and comments on federal criminal law initiatives
- leads and participates in development and implementation of legislation
- participates in Manitoba Government interdepartmental working groups and committees

The following are examples of some of the special projects in which the branch participated during 2006/2007:

- played a leading role in developing amendments to *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*
- assisted in implementing the prostitution driver's licence suspension provisions of *The Highway Traffic Act* and in implementing *The Highway Traffic Amendment Act (Countermeasures Against Impaired Drivers and Other Offenders)*
- participated in a variety of national working groups and consultations on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data, including the FPT Impaired Driving Working Group, the Ad Hoc FPT Firearms Working Group, the FPT Criminal Procedure Working Group and the FPT Sentencing Working Group
- assisted Manitoba's special counsel on organized crime in the development of organized crime federal law reform proposals and is now co-chairing the FPT Organized Crime Working Group
- developed federal law reform proposals relating to protecting children from sexual predators for the 2006 Meeting of FPT Ministers responsible for Justice
- conducted an analysis of the recommendations of Nova Scotia's Nunn Commission on young offenders and

at risk youth

- assisted the department by analyzing recommendations from the Driskell Inquiry report and revising or updating prosecution policies in order to implement those recommendations
- assisted the Manitoba Prosecutions Service by reviewing and updating prosecution policies
- analyzed and prepared briefing material for the department on the reports released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2007

1 (c) Policy Development and Analysis

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	380.6	5.00	423.4	(42.8)	
Total Other Expenditures	111.3		98.7	12.6	

Operational Administration Component

The Administration and Finance Division of Manitoba Justice is responsible for the department's operational administration. The division is led by an executive director with oversight of three branches: financial and administrative services, human resource services and computer services.

The executive director of the division exercises a governance role and oversees grant funding provided to Legal Aid Manitoba, which functions as an independent Crown corporation. The executive director is also the designated officer for receiving and investigating disclosures made by Justice employees under *The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act*.

Although not the largest division, the support services provided by Administration and Finance Division have a significant overall impact on the daily operations of the department.

Financial and Administrative Services

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is comprised of three main groups: financial services, administration services and corporate services.

The financial services group assembles and co-ordinates the department's budget, processes all accounts payable, and monitors, evaluates and reports expenditures to senior management. It exercises a comptrollership function to ensure that all revenues are properly accounted for, and that all expenditures are made and reported in accordance with government policies and generally accepted accounting principles.

The administrative services group oversees the department's administrative operations and reporting. Responsibilities include procurement in general, annual sustainable development procurement action planning and reporting, contracts, leases for space and equipment, fleet vehicles, physical asset inventories, accommodations and capital project requests, staff parking, security, insurance, accommodation cost recoveries, workplace safety and health, and related staff training.

The corporate services group co-ordinates freedom of information access requests and compliance with *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) and *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA). It also provides leadership and support to a number of special cross-divisional projects such as the development of the department's annual strategic plan, sustainability indicators reporting, performance reporting, and workload indicator development and reporting. Corporate services also manages departmental records and maintains the Manitoba Justice Internet website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

1 (d) Financial and Administrative Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,095.0	20.00	1,182.7	(87.7)	
Total Other Expenditures	383.7		337.8	45.9	

Human Resource Services

The Human Resource Services Branch provides a comprehensive human resources management service to all divisions and branches of Manitoba Justice, including its special operating agencies. Major responsibilities include recruitment, selection and retention of employees, job classification and organizational reviews, employee and labour relations, contract and policy interpretation, staff training and development, human resource planning, career counselling, supportive employment as well as consultation on a wide variety of human resource initiatives and issues. The branch recruits employees and classifies jobs under delegated authority from the Civil Service Commission (CSC) and the Labour Relations Division of Treasury Board Secretariat.

The branch manages payroll and employee benefit records. It supports initiatives to improve employee performance, opportunities for career advancement, leadership development, employment equity/diversity, employee recognition, wellness, and civil service renewal. The branch is also responsible for the coordination of French Language Services. It also assists in the collective bargaining process with the Manitoba Government and General Employees Union (MGEU), the Corrections Component of the MGEU, the Manitoba Association of Crown Attorneys (MACA) and the Legal Aid Lawyers Association (LALA).

Human Resource Services co-ordinates and supports employment equity initiatives, including cultural training initiatives, internship programs, Aboriginal outreach and activities for target group employees (women, Aboriginal persons, persons with disabilities and members of visible minorities). Efforts to improve the representation of target group members within Manitoba Justice have continued during the year with preferred and designated recruitment competitions. The branch also provides support and training in areas such as respectful workplace, employee orientation and job competencies development.

In 2006/2007, the branch completed 158 competitions and 150 job classification reviews. Branch staff were also involved in 60 formal grievances, arbitrations, appeals and approximately 25 employee/labour relations issues, investigations and mediations. Moreover, 254 staff from across the department, including management, attended training courses offered by the government's Organization and Staff Development (OSD) agency. Many staff also participated in internal training at divisional levels, including suicide intervention, Aboriginal awareness, coaching for competency, managing performance, CPR and first aid, staffing skills for managers, case management, respectful workplace, motivational interviewing, values & ethics, peer coaching, and *The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act.*

1 (e) Human Resource Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,175.3	19.50	1,121.2	54.1	
Total Other Expenditures	192.8		164.3	28.5	

Computer Services

The Computer Services (Information Systems) Branch provides vision and leadership to the development of technology to accomplish the department's goals. The branch either directly provides, or obtains from central government, the shared services or needed resources to identify, develop, implement and maintain technology solutions that assist program areas in the delivery of effective services. The branch also has the responsibility of leading the department in an annual prioritization of the allocation of information technology resources.

The department's long-term strategy for developing justice computer systems is referred to as the co-operative justice initiative. This strategy develops independent system modules to meet critical operational needs, while maintaining a technological framework that allows for an easy flow of data between them and promotes future integration and sharing of functionality. This approach is seen as the most effective and fiscally responsible method of applying systems and technology solutions to a number of separate but cooperative entities that must work effectively together without compromising their independence from each other. Significant efforts have been made to ensure that all technology components support the program areas' immediate requirements and are consistent with the department's long-term strategies.

The co-operative justice project continued to be the major focus of the Computer Services Branch in 2006/2007. This initiative will ultimately enable the provincial criminal court system (CCAIN), the prosecutions and victim services system (PRISM), and the corrections offender management system (COMS) to exchange information and significantly enhance the processes requiring inter-divisional co-operation. It will also enable the electronic exchange of information with external partners and agencies such as the Winnipeg Police Service, Brandon Police Service and the RCMP. The business analysis phase for a project to modernize the computer system for the Maintenance Enforcement Program also commenced in 2006/2007.

A significant change that took place in 2006/2007 was the commencement of a government-wide restructuring of how information and communication technology (ICT) services are delivered within the Manitoba government. The philosophy of the restructuring initiative is that efficiencies can be accomplished through the sharing of ICT resources between departments. To achieve this aim, technical resources (including salaries and FTEs) were transferred from Manitoba Justice and centralized into Information and Communication Technology Services Manitoba (ICTSM), a division of Manitoba Science, Technology, Energy and Mines.

Later sections of the report will provide additional detail on information system initiatives being undertaken in the divisions.

1 (f) Computer Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,389.2	6.00	1,782.1	(392.9)	1
Total Other Expenditures	683.0		847.8	(164.8)	2
Recoverable from Part B – Capital	(532.7)		(649.2)	116.5	3

Explanations:

1. *Variance is due to the assignment of existing business analysts to the cooperative justice system project that were not initially budgeted to be capitalized and also a change in capitalization accounting policies.*
2. *Implementation of government wide software development licencing, deferred hardware maintenance and software licencing due to project delays and a cancelled training seminar for business analysts.*
3. *The lower recovery of salaries is a result of a change in capitalization accounting policies noted in explanation 1 above.*

Criminal Justice

The criminal justice appropriation (04-2) finances two divisions within Manitoba Justice: the Criminal Justice Division and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. The appropriation also funds the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Administration

Administration provides executive direction and support to the Criminal Justice Division. This does not, however, include the Manitoba Prosecutions Service or the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

2 (a) Administration

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	226.2	3.00	242.9	(16.7)	
Total Other Expenditures	32.1		32.3	(0.2)	

Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Led by an assistant deputy attorney general (ADAG), the Manitoba Prosecutions Service has a total of 174.30 staff FTEs. This is comprised of 4.00 management/legal positions (including the ADAG), 103.50 legal positions and 66.80 professional/administrative support staff positions (including the director of business operations). The division is responsible for the prosecution of criminal offences in Manitoba. These offences include provincial statutes, *Criminal Code* and some federal charges, as well as prosecutions under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Crown attorneys also review police reports and advise police on charges and procedures. Crown attorneys provide lectures and seminars to the police and the general public on justice issues. Each year, the division hires five articling students and provides excellent training in criminal litigation throughout their term.

The division is organized into four branches.

Winnipeg Prosecutions

Thirty Crown attorneys in Winnipeg work in the General Trial Unit. The General Trial Unit prosecutes all preliminary hearings and trials in Winnipeg which are not the responsibility of one of the specialized units, or are not resolved during the intake process through referral to a community justice program, guilty plea or other alternative program.

Regional Prosecutions and Legal Education

Regional Prosecutions offices are based in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas, and Thompson. Regional Crown attorneys prosecute all adult and youth offences arising in regional court locations. In conjunction with lawyers from Winnipeg, prosecutions are conducted in over 60 other communities throughout Manitoba.

The branch also provides a division-wide continuing legal education program to ensure all Crown attorneys receive updated education to enable them to fulfil their roles as prosecutors.

Specialized Prosecutions and Appeals

This branch comprises Crown attorneys who are working in a number of units, including: General Counsel; Domestic Violence, which prosecutes cases of spousal and elder abuse and child exploitation; Commercial

Crime; Provincial Statute; and the Review Board, which reviews and monitors the status of not criminally responsible (NCR) accused. The branch also includes the Criminal Organization and High Risk Offender Unit (COHROU), which consists of both the Gang Unit and the High Risk Offender Unit. The branch also reviews referrals of files for consideration of appeal and represents the Crown at appeal hearings in the Manitoba Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada.

Business Operations

The Business Operations Branch manages the division's finances, facilities, the Central File Registry, technology and general administration. Strategic and policy advice is also provided to the assistant deputy attorney general on issues affecting the division.

The number of files (including charges laid and requests for Crown opinions) opened in Prosecutions over the past several years is as follows:

- 42,164 in 2001
- 43,206 in 2002
- 46,016 in 2003
- 40,362 in 2004
- 39,536 in 2005
- 46,662 in 2006 [2]

During 2006/2007, the Prosecutions Division continued its ongoing participation in and support for expansion of the Provincial Court Domestic Violence Front End Project. The project was designed to ensure that once a matter is before a judge, a meaningful act will occur (as opposed to continuous remands and delay), and strict timelines are to be followed by Crown and defence to move matters more quickly through the system. The division also continued implementation of a case management system during the year. This system ensures that all files within the general adult prosecutions area are assigned to a single Crown attorney for the life of the file.

Also during 2006/2007, the division continued its work on a streamlining project relating to administrative staff duties with the goal of identifying workflow and process efficiencies across the division. 2006/2007 saw the initiation of several of the recommendations from that project including establishment of the Disclosure Unit. The goal of the unit is to improve the flow of material between the police, Crown attorneys and the defence bar. Prosecutions' Information and Scheduling Management System (PRISM) was also enhanced during the year to provide improved tracking of the disclosure of evidence from Prosecutions Division to defence counsel.

In response to recommendations from the Driskell Inquiry, the Manitoba Prosecutions Service appointed a disclosure manager to lead the above noted Disclosure Unit. Directives and training sessions for all Crown attorneys on disclosure were also put into place to stress the importance of disclosure and the key elements of the policy to further support the culture of disclosure within the prosecutions area. Prosecution policies were expanded to cover post-conviction disclosure between police, the Crown and defense counsel. Procedures for ensuring all information is shared about benefits requested, discussed or provided in connection with central witnesses were refined. Divisional policies were also revised to address the inquiry's recommendations on the topics of direct indictments and stays of proceedings. As noted earlier in the Policy Development and Analysis section of this annual report, the Policy Branch assisted the Manitoba Prosecutions Service Prosecutions Division in its review and enhancement of policies in response to the Driskell Inquiry report.

Also during the year the division established a new designated impaired driving unit in Winnipeg. Coordinated by a supervising senior Crown attorney, this core group of skilled prosecutors has the expertise needed to deal with impaired driving cases effectively and consistently, focusing resources on such cases.

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[2] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 46,662 files in 2006, the Provincial Court processed 77,947 new adult and youth charges in 2006/2007. The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently reports file statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

2 (b) Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	13,578.4	175.30	13,982.0	(403.6)	
Total Other Expenditures	3,425.9		2,772.4	653.5	1
Total Witness Programs & Grants	708.2		878.3	(170.1)	2

Explanations:

1. *Additional expenditures to address the recommendations in the Driskell Inquiry report particularly with respect to disclosure issues. Variances also occurred in general operating expenses for items such as archiving, Law Society fee increases, office space and transportation.*
2. *Variance is due to the lack of need for forensic audit fees in two fraud cases and a surplus in general witness fees for transportation and meals.*

Provincial Policing

This sub-appropriation funds the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for providing provincial policing in Manitoba under the authority of *The Provincial Police Act*. RCMP services are provided under contract through the federal/provincial *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA). The RCMP also provides police service to the majority of the province's larger municipalities under municipal policing agreements negotiated directly between the municipalities and the federal government. Through 84 rural and 23 municipal detachments across the province, the RCMP enforces federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws and administers crime prevention programs in rural municipalities, cities, towns, villages, First Nations communities and local government districts that do not provide their own police service.

This sub-appropriation also provides funding for First Nations policing in Manitoba. Currently, 14 of 63 First Nations communities in Manitoba have policing agreements. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS), an Aboriginal police service established under a federal-provincial agreement, polices five First Nations communities: Birdtail Sioux, Canupawakpa, Sioux Valley, Sandy Bay and Roseau River. Canada and Manitoba share costs for the agreement through an established sharing formula: 52 per cent from Canada and 48 per cent from Manitoba. The RCMP, under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS) also polices the First Nations communities of Swan Lake, Waywayseecappo, Opaskwayak, Nisichawaysihk and Chemawawin under the same cost sharing formula. Nisichawaysihk specifically was a new First Nations police detachment established in 2006/2007. Four more detachments in Peguis, Berens River, Poplar River and Bloodvein will become operational during 2007/2008. Also during 2006/2007, negotiations were concluded to commence expansion into four more First Nations communities in 2007/2008.

This sub-appropriation also provides funding for DNA testing, the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, as well as funding support for some municipal police services.

2 (c) Provincial Policing

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	80,649.4		80,893.2	(243.8)	1
Recoverable from Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)	(1,756.2)		(2,000.0)	243.8	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance in expenditures and the offsetting recovery from Rural Economic Development Initiatives is the result of under-utilized positions and a surplus in start-up costs for a new First Nations Community Policing Service detachment.*

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

The Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement Branch coordinates and administers the province's law enforcement objectives, priorities, programs and policies, contracts with the RCMP, municipal and Aboriginal

police services and the private investigator and security guard industry. The branch negotiates and implements all policing agreements within Manitoba on behalf of the province, and represents the department in law enforcement forums at national and international levels. The department's High Risk Witness Management Program and the Public Safety Investigation Unit are also managed under this branch.

Private Investigators and Security Guards

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement is responsible for administration of *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*. The branch's registrar licenses and ensures compliance with the act by all security guard and private investigation companies, as well as security guards and private investigators. During 2006/2007, the department licenced 79 private investigator/security guard companies that employed 3,000 employees. The registrar also manages the appointment of approximately 1,200 special constables under *The Provincial Police Act*.

Public Safety Investigation Unit

The branch also includes a special unit that investigates complaints and conducts inspections under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act*. These acts target properties that affect the safety and security of neighbourhoods in various ways, including fortifications that prevent access or escape, habitual use for prostitution, production, sale and/or use of drugs, abuse of intoxicants, child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse, the storage of illegal weapons and explosives, or selling liquor without a licence. The Public Safety Investigations (PSI) unit has a manager, five investigators, a video analyst and a registrar. The unit investigates complaints and applies for community safety orders under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. PSI also conducts inspections and serves removal or closure orders under *The Fortified Buildings Act*.

In 2006/2007, PSI received 451 complaints under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. Following investigation, 61 drug, prostitution and solvent operations involving 92 separate complaints were closed. Eight complaints were referred to another agency, 64 complaints were closed due to insufficient evidence and 210 complaints have been assigned for investigation. One owner removed fortifications from their property following an inspection conducted under *The Fortified Buildings Act*.

High Risk Witness Management Program

The High Risk Witness Management Program (HRWM) provides support and protection to high risk witnesses. The program has accepted 76 cases involving 105 individuals since its inception in 2002. In 2006, 11 new cases involving 19 individuals were added to the 13 cases still being actively managed in this program. Fifteen cases were closed through the court process in 2006 and all closed cases concluded with convictions. One new admission to the federal government's Witness Protection Program[3] was concluded during 2006. At the end of 2006/2007, the HRWM was managing 14 active cases, which included one awaiting entry into the federal government's Witness Protection Program.

Law Enforcement Training

The branch is responsible for the allocation of federal Canadian Police College courses amongst Manitoba's police services and assisting smaller municipal police departments in gaining access to accredited police training institutions. Training programs for private security guards and for municipal bylaw enforcement officers with special constable appointments are also the responsibility of the branch.

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[3] The provincial HRWM program is designed for short term issues as well as an interim step prior to entry into the federal program. The federal program is managed by the RCMP and is designed to accommodate longer term needs.

2 (d) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	862.8	18.00	1,109.4	(246.6)	1
Total Other Expenditures	525.6		571.7	(46.1)	
Total Programs	107.4		285.3	(177.9)	2

Explanations:

1. *Variance is due to the secondment of a staff member to Policy Development and Analysis Branch and the time required to recruit and fill new positions for the Public Safety Investigation Unit and the Private Investigators and Security Guards Program.*
2. *Variance is due to a reduction in the number of witnesses in the province's High Risk Witness Management Program.*

Victim Services

The Victim Services Branch provides a wide range of services to clients throughout Manitoba, including domestic violence and child victims and victims of the most serious crimes, as outlined under *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR). The branch consists of 52 staff that are located throughout Manitoba in Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Selkirk, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, Lac du Bonnet and Morris. Victim Services support extends to 6 major court centers and 55 circuit locations.

Crime victim service workers (CVSWs):

- advise victims of their options, rights and responsibilities
- provide information and assistance to victims of crime about the incident, their eligibility for victim impact statements and other victim assistance programs and support services
- ensure accurate information is provided to victims
- explain the criminal justice process and provide short-term counselling
- identify and assess high-risk cases and promote victim safety
- work with criminal justice professionals in other areas to coordinate victim access to the criminal justice system
- provide written correspondence to Crown attorneys about victims' concerns
- provide court support and help to victims so that they can understand legal decisions

The following programs are included within the Victim Services Branch:

- Victim Rights Support Services
- Child Victim Support Service
- Domestic Violence Support Service
- Domestic Violence Intervention Unit
- CELL Program
- Victim/Witness Assistance
- Compensation for Victims of Crime
- The Victims' Assistance Fund

Victim Rights Support Service (VRSS)

The Victims' Bill of Rights (VBR) specifies the rights of victims of the most serious crimes in their dealings with police, prosecutors, courts and corrections officials. The first phase of the legislation came into force in August 2001, and has since expanded to include 26 of the most serious crimes. An evaluation of the *VBR* conducted in 2006/2007 revealed that Manitoba Justice is a leader in Canadian victims' legislation by:

- being the most detailed on the rights of victims
- specifying prescriptive rights as opposed to provisions
- identifying the specific responsibilities of each of the various service providers

Crime victim service workers (CVSWs) help victims register for their rights and explain how and when they may exercise them. In 2006/2007, the VRSS provided service to 379 victims.

Child Victim Support Service (CVSS)

The Child Victim Support Service helps victims and witnesses of abuse (up to 18 years of age), adult survivors of sexual abuse, and other vulnerable victims (on a case by case basis) who are involved in the criminal court process. CVSWs identify and alleviate children's fears in relation to the court experience and assist children to develop coping skills for their appearance in court. In support of Bill C-2, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (protection of children and other vulnerable persons)* and the *Canada Evidence Act*, Victim Services secured federal funding in 2006/2007 for the installation of a closed circuit television system in two northern communities and the purchase of ten new courtroom screens. In 2006/2007, the CVSS offered services to 1,297 victims.

Domestic Violence Support Service (DVSS)

The Domestic Violence Support Service helps victims of domestic violence when criminal charges have been laid, or may be laid against their partners. CVSWs explain the cycle of violence, how the cycle may affect victims and their families and how to escape from it. They also help victims to develop protection plans to increase their personal safety. In 2006/2007, the DVSS served 4,780 victims.

Based on recent amendments to *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, Victim Services now provides training to community service agencies so that they may become designated to provide assistance to protection order applicants. To date, 50 individuals from 13 communities have been designated.

The Domestic Violence Intervention Unit (DVIU)

Established in Winnipeg in 2006, the Domestic Violence Intervention Unit offers support to families who receive police services for domestic violence incidents that occur in Winnipeg, but that do not result in charges or arrests. Specially trained workers assist individuals and their families to increase their safety by providing meaningful and appropriate information, support, advocacy and referral. An evaluation completed in 2007 yielded positive results. In 2006/2007, the DVIU responded to 9,578 matters.

CELL Program

A provincial coordinator, in co-operation with 23 social service agencies throughout the province, manages the CELL Program (formally referred to as the Victims First Cellular Phone Program). The program provides cell phones on a short-term basis to victims of domestic violence and stalking who are deemed to be at very high risk of violence. In 2006/2007, in response to changing technology, the CELL program acquired 80 new Nokia and UTstarcom phones from MTS. Twenty-six high-risk victims of domestic violence accessed the program during 2006/2007.

Victim/Witness Assistance

This program provides support services to victims and witnesses of crime who are subpoenaed to appear in either the Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench. Victims/witnesses receive a variety of services, including:

- assistance with filling out victim impact statements
- court orientations and accompaniments
- court cancellation notifications
- reimbursement of expense claims

In 11 separate cases in 2006/2007, independent lawyers were paid through the program to represent the interests of sexual assault victims where defence counsel applied to the court for access to the victim's counselling and/or other records.

Victims' Assistance Fund (VAF)

The Victims' Assistance Fund (VAF) was created in 1986 for the purpose of promoting and delivering services to victims. Since the proclamation of *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR) in 2001, Manitoba Justice has continued to provide support services to victims of crime through grants to police-based and community-based programs.

Funds are generated from provincial and federal surcharges applied to fines or sentences set by the courts. In 2006/2007, the department provided $190,000 from the Victims' Assistance Fund to police services and other agencies providing services to victims. Police-based programs that received grants in 2006/2007 included Brandon Police Victim Services and Pembina Valley Victim Services. Community-based programs that received grants included the Manitoba Organization of Victim Advocates, the Association for Community Living, Age and Opportunity, Inc. (Older Victim Services) and Aurora Family Therapy Centre.

The grant to Aurora Family Therapy Centre in 2006/2007 represents a significant new victim service initiative in Manitoba. Aurora's new group counselling program for survivors of family members of homicide victims will help families connect with others who have had a similar experience and foster a positive, shared healing experience under professional guidance.

2 (e) Victim Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,559.7	44.50	2,664.5	(104.8)	
Total Other Expenditures	540.3		592.7	(52.4)	
Grants	156.8		190.0	(33.2)	

Compensation for Victims of Crime

Under the authority of *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR), the Compensation for Victims of Crime Program provides compensation for personal injury or death resulting from certain crimes occurring within Manitoba.

A claim may be filed by a person who is an innocent victim of a criminal incident or a surviving dependant of a person killed as a result of a crime. Compensation can include income replacement, funeral expenses, training and rehabilitation expenses, medical/dental costs and grief counselling for survivors of homicide victims. In 2006/2007, the program processed 725 applications for compensation. It also provided services to approximately 122 long-term pension and wage loss claimants. Total compensation payments for the 2006/2007 fiscal year were $3,035,011 plus an increase of $156,000 to the liability for future payments.

2 (f) Compensation for Victims of Crime

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	3,191.0		2,945.2	245.8	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance is due to an increase in the liability for future payments from $19.4 million to $19.6 million, mainly in the area of reasonable expenses to be incurred by victims of crime subject to the legislation. There was also a significant offsetting reduction in long term disability pensions as a number of recipients commuted to a lump sum settlement.*

Law Enforcement Review Agency

The Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA) is an independent, non-police agency established under *The Law Enforcement Review Act* to investigate public complaints of abuse of authority by municipal and local police.

A registrar and three investigators assist the commissioner in handling complaints about municipal and local police conduct that arise in the execution of police duties. LERA does not investigate criminal matters. Such matters are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

The act provides several ways to resolve complaints: informal resolution (mediation); admission of disciplinary default by the respondent police officer; or where evidence exists, referral to a Provincial Court judge for public hearing.

The office investigated 317 complaints during 2006/2007, as compared to 413 in 2005/2006. More information on LERA is available in the agency's annual report, published in English and French, and on LERA's website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/lera.

2 (g) Law Enforcement Review Agency

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	319.9	5.00	349.7	(29.8)	
Total Other Expenditures	74.3		76.9	(2.6)	

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) investigates all violent, unexplained, unexpected and suspicious deaths in Manitoba, including the deaths of all children and residents of personal care homes and developmental centres, under the authority of *The Fatality Inquiries Act* (FIA). The OCME attempts to identify situations of risk. Under the FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest, held by a provincial judge, is to make recommendations that will improve the safety and benefit of others by preventing future deaths under similar circumstances. When an inquest is not called, the chief medical examiner may make recommendations to the minister, government departments or agencies and others with respect to precautions or measures to prevent a similar death. If a deceased child or his/her parent or guardian was in receipt of services from a Child and Family Services agency within one year of the death, the OCME reviews the actions of the agency involved and prepares a written report to the Minister of Family Services and Housing. The OCME also handles all reports of unclaimed bodies in Manitoba under *The Anatomy Act*.

The Minister of Justice, upon the recommendation of the chief medical examiner, appoints Manitoba physicians as medical examiners. They have authority under the FIA to authorize autopsies and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 52 medical examiners in Manitoba, 17 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The OCME has a staff of 14, including six full-time death investigators and two special investigators. During 2006/2007, a total of 5,879 deaths were reported to the OCME. The office investigated and certified 1,599 of these deaths, conducted 4,280 inquiries, ordered 1,127 autopsies and called four inquests. The Chief Medical Examiner (CME) collaborates with foreign universities to provide specialized training to physicians taking post-doctoral studies in forensic pathology. One post-doctoral fellow is accepted yearly and conducts approximately 220 autopsies under the supervision of the CME. Concerning services received by deceased children and/or their parents/guardians, the OCME opened 51 new cases and prepared 33 comprehensive reports, including cases from previous years, for the Minister of Family Services and Housing. The office handled 75 reports of unclaimed bodies. Approximately 3,500 requests for information are received annually.

More information on the OCME is available in annual reports prepared by the office. One is a statistical report on deaths where action was taken under the FIA and the other is a report on deaths occurring while in custody and deaths of involuntary residents of psychiatric facilities and of residents of developmental centres. To obtain a copy of a report, please contact the general office at 204-945-2088 or toll free at 1-800-282-8069.

2 (h) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	860.4	14.00	822.4	38.0	
Total Other Expenditures	1,886.0		1,985.6	(99.6)	
Flin Flon Smelter Inquest	87.8		323.2	(235.4)	1

Explanation:

1. *Inquest hearings were delayed pending resolution of court matters concerning disclosure of information. The inquest is scheduled to resume in the fall of 2007.*

Driskell Inquiry

This sub-appropriation provides for expenditures related to the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Aspects of the Trial and Conviction of James Driskell (also known as the Driskell Inquiry).

On December 15, 2005, the Honourable Patrick LeSage, Q.C., former Chief Justice of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, was appointed as commissioner to conduct an independent public inquiry into the initial police investigation and subsequent prosecution and conviction of James Driskell for the murder of Perry Dean Harder.

The commissioner was appointed to do the following:

- inquire into the conduct of Crown counsel who conducted and managed the trial of James Driskell and the subsequent appeal and departmental reviews of his conviction, and consider whether that conduct fell below the professional and ethical standards expected of lawyers and agents of the Attorney General conducting prosecutions at the time
- inquire into whether the Winnipeg Police Service failed to disclose material information to the Crown before, during or after James Driskell's trial and, if so, consider whether the non-disclosure contributed to a likely miscarriage of justice in the prosecution against him
- give advice about whether the conduct of Crown counsel or members of the Winnipeg Police Service should be referred to the Law Society of Manitoba, or to the Law Enforcement Review Agency or to an appropriate independent police service, for review and possible investigation by those bodies
- consider the role of the RCMP Laboratory in the prosecution of James Driskell, and review any systemic issues that may arise out of its role
- give advice about whether any aspect of this case should be further studied, reviewed or investigated and by whom, and make systemic recommendations arising out of the facts of the case which the commissioner considers appropriate
- consider whether and in what way a determination or declaration of wrongful conviction can be made in cases like this, where
  - the Minister of Justice for Canada directs a new trial under section 696.3(3)(a)(i) of the *Criminal Code*, and
  - after a review of the evidence, Crown counsel directs a stay of proceedings under section 579 of the *Criminal Code*

Inquiry hearings were conducted during 2006, and the findings and recommendations of the inquiry were provided to the Attorney General on January 30, 2007. The inquiry report was released to the public on February 15, 2007, and the government has commenced implementation of those recommendations. Those that have been successfully implemented by the Manitoba Prosecutions Service are described in the Prosecutions section of this annual report.

An informational website on the work of the commission, which includes a copy of their report, is available on the internet at www.driskellinquiry.ca.

2 (i) Driskell Inquiry

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	2,661.3		2,103.1	558.2	1

Explanation:

1. *The inquiry has concluded, a report has been issued and activities to address recommendations are underway. Unbudgeted legal costs for 2006/2007 included a carryover from 2005/2006, extension of the report date by one month and providing counsel for the Association in Defence of the Wrongfully Convicted.*

Justice Initiatives Fund – Criminal Justice

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures from Criminal Justice Division and Manitoba Prosecutions Service programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on these programs.

2 (j) Justice Initiatives Fund

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Allocation 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Children Online Protection Initiative	19.7		19.7		
First Nations Policing Policy – MKO Regional Consultation	64.3		64.3		
Provincial Police Act Redevelopment	50.0		50.0		
Total	**134.0**		**134.0**		

Civil Justice

The civil justice appropriation (04-3) is comprised of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission, the Family Law Branch, the Constitutional Law Branch, Legal Aid Manitoba, and a grant to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission. Legislative Counsel, albeit a separate division of the department, is also a part of the civil justice appropriation.

Manitoba Justice's two special operating agencies – Civil Legal Services and the Public Trustee – are also discussed in this section.

Manitoba Human Rights Commission

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission is an independent agency of the Manitoba government. It has a mandate, under *The Human Rights Code*, to restrict unreasonable discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity. The commission enforces the provisions of *The Human Rights Code*, promotes human rights and develops and delivers human rights education programs throughout Manitoba.

A board of 10 commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, establishes policies and resolves complaints. Commission offices are located in Winnipeg, The Pas and Brandon.

The commission received approximately 5,200 inquiries from the public during the 2006 calendar year. It disposed of 280 formal complaints, and 45 matters were resolved through pre-complaint conciliation, reflecting a settlement rate of 46.1 per cent. The dismissal rate was 34.7 per cent, 16.6 per cent were withdrawn or abandoned, and one per cent was terminated for other reasons. Another 1.5 per cent were referred to adjudication, and there were two hearings before human rights adjudicators during the year.

Significant accomplishments during the year included two successful adjudications: Pasternak v. the Manitoba High Schools Athletic Association Inc., and Richard v. the Brandon Youth Hockey Association. A public settlement was also reached between The Rainbow Harmony Project and Camp Arnes. The commission also intervened in the Supreme Court of Canada in support of the Canadian Council for Persons with Disabilities' action against Via Rail, (which had purchased rail cars which were inaccessible to people in wheelchairs), conducted initial discussions with Garden Valley School Division regarding its mission statement, and held its first community consultation in a research project, undertaken in partnership with the University of Winnipeg, on the topic of bias-free policing.

The number of seminars for employers was increased and a new lunch time session titled *Bites and Rights* was introduced. Approximately 700 people registered for workshops, which were held in Winnipeg, Brandon and Thompson. Outreach presentations were delivered to an additional 2,000 people. The commission's three youth conferences for senior level students continued to be successful. Since their inception in 2001, the commission has reached almost 2,000 students through its youth conferences. Its continuing partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman and the Children's Advocate resulted is a fourth rights of youth publication, *Criminal Justice*.

More detailed information on the activities of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission is available in its separate annual report which is available on the commission's bilingual website at www.gov.mb.ca/hrc.

3 (a) Manitoba Human Rights Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,390.3	21.00	1,306.9	83.4	
Total Other Expenditures	514.3		435.2	79.1	1

Explanation:

1. Variance is due to cost overruns in the adjudication process as a result of the number and length of hearings.

Legislative Counsel

Legislative Counsel prepares all Manitoba statutes and regulations in English and French. The division's two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, are headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an assistant deputy minister and also the law officer of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Counsel Branch

This group provides legal advice to all government departments on drafting bills and regulations. It prepares final texts of all laws for publication and puts current versions of the laws on the government website at web2.gov.mb.ca/laws. It also provides bills on the Legislative Assembly website at web2.gov.mb.ca/bills. The group also does periodic reviews to ensure the acts of the Legislature are up-to-date.

Legal Translation Branch

The Legal Translation Branch provides a French language equivalent of all acts and regulations and the rules of courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures all documents needed in the Legislative Assembly are available in English and French. This includes preparation of the French version of the Orders of the Day, votes and proceedings of the assembly, and rulings of the speaker.

3 (b) Legislative Counsel

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,665.3	22.00	1,771.1	(105.8)	
Total Other Expenditures	338.8		340.3	(1.5)	

Manitoba Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission (MLRC) is an independent agency of the Manitoba government established by *The Law Reform Commission Act*. The commission issues public reports on the modernization and improvement of provincial laws.

The commission has five members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the minister and is funded through grants from Manitoba Justice and the Manitoba Law Foundation.

In 2006/2007, the commission submitted two reports to the Minister of Justice: *Development Schemes* and *Private Title Insurance*. In its first report, the commission reviewed development schemes or 'common building schemes'. A development scheme is a collection of agreements between a property developer and individual purchasers of land that contains restrictions relating to the use of the land. The commission made 14 recommendations for amendments to *The Real Property Act* to make it easier to create and record a development scheme on title to land. In its second report, the commission considered the effects of title insurance within the context of residential real property conveyancing. The commission made 15 recommendations aimed at protecting the interests of residential property owners and purchasers and addressing the underlying weaknesses of the real property system to which title insurance has been a response, while protecting consumers' interests and ability to make an informed choice.

Work in progress during 2006/2007 included a consultation paper on franchise law, as well as a joint project with the western law reform agencies on powers of attorney. The commission also provided comments to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba with respect to the college's proposed statement on withholding and withdrawing life-sustaining treatment, and will review the next draft of the statement when it is available.

More information on the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, including its annual report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/mlrc.

3 (c) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Grant	85.0		85.0	0.0	

Family Law

The Family Law Branch provides ongoing family law legal services and advice to a number of government departments and programs, including the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Family Conciliation, the director of Child and Family Support and three regional child protection agencies, Employment and Income Assistance and the Vital Statistics Agency. The branch develops family law policy, programs and legislative initiatives at the provincial level; and through the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO) – Family Justice, the Family Law Branch also plays an active role at the national level. The branch also works to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues for the general public, the legal profession and law students.

Counsel provide Crown opinions/charging authorization in appropriate cases to law enforcement officials throughout Manitoba in parental child abduction cases. Counsel also deal with international child abduction situations falling under The Hague *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction*. The branch also handles government responsibilities under *The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act*.

The following are examples of branch activities during 2006/2007:

- participated in the four-person Canadian delegation to the June 2006 Special Commission in The Hague developing a new international convention on maintenance obligations, and ongoing participation in the international working groups on applicable law and administrative co-operation
- participated in the Canadian delegation to the fall 2006 Special Commission in The Hague reviewing the operation of the 1980 *Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction* and the 1996 *Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children*
- continued active federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) work, including continuing as provincial co-chair (policy) of the CCSO – Family Justice and, until early 2007, provincial co-chair of its Inter-jurisdictional Support Sub-committee
- participated in training and information sessions respecting *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, including sessions for protection order designates
- worked on development of the agreement needed with the federal government to enable the Child Support Recalculation Service to recalculate final child support orders made pursuant to the federal *Divorce Act* (concluded July 19, 2006)
- continued conduct of regular maintenance enforcement show cause hearings, including participation in the operation of the auto order system at Winnipeg dockets
- continued conduct of video maintenance enforcement show cause dockets from Thompson
- continued work with Family Conciliation to provide comprehensive co-mediation services to parents
- participated in the development of legislative initiatives, including:
    - amendments to *The Child and Family Services Act* respecting applications for access by grandparents and extended family members or for private guardianship, which came into effect in December 7, 2006
    - Bill 6, *The Registered Retirement Savings Protection Act* (royal assent received on December 7, 2006)
    - Bill 14, *The Family Maintenance Amendment and Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Amendment Act* (tabled in the Legislature on December 6, 2006)

The branch consists of a director, nine Crown counsel and four support staff.

3 (d) Family Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,322.1	14.00	1,307.8	14.3	
Total Other Expenditures	175.3		164.6	10.7	

Constitutional Law

The Constitutional Law Branch provides the provincial government with efficient, cost-effective legal services on constitutional matters.

Branch counsel provide advice to government departments on constitutional issues when drafting programs and legislation. They also provide advice on language rights, Aboriginal and treaty rights and constitutional issues of national concern. In 2006/2007, the branch provided a total of 250 constitutional opinions to various government departments.

Branch counsel also defend government programs and legislation before the courts in response to constitutional challenges in civil and criminal cases. A constitutional challenge means a law is being challenged in court to see if it violates or is inconsistent with the *Constitution Act*, including the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. In 2006/2007, the branch received 111 notices of constitutional challenge. Seventy-two notices (65 per cent) were about criminal cases while 39 notices (35 per cent) were constitutional challenges in civil claims against the provincial government.

During 2006/2007, branch counsel appeared in all levels of court in Manitoba and in the Supreme Court of Canada on a variety of constitutional challenges, including: Metis hunting and fishing rights, Metis land claims, child pornography, *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, *Liquor Control Act*, *Social Service Tax Amendment Act*, photo radar enforcement, domestic violence and stalking, federal/provincial tax collection, the promotion and display of tobacco products, the province-wide smoking ban, evidentiary issues including problems with DNA evidence, labour disputes, and media requests for access to court exhibits. Branch counsel also continued to provide ongoing support to Crown attorneys, especially on issues about unreasonable delay, abuse of process, disclosure, and organized crime prosecutions.

The branch consists of a director, five Crown counsel and three support staff.

3 (e) Constitutional Law

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	808.1	9.00	805.2	2.9	
Total Other Expenditures	201.3		216.7	(15.4)	

Legal Aid Manitoba

Legal Aid Manitoba is an independent agency of the provincial government established by *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act* (formerly *The Legal Aid Services Society of Manitoba Act*). The agency is managed by a management council consisting of at least seven but no more than nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Legal Aid Manitoba provides three types of services: drop-in advice and information, formal representation and duty counsel. Formal representation is limited to serious criminal matters, serious immigration matters and many family matters; moreover, it is provided to individuals who meet financial eligibility guidelines. Duty counsel provide early stage legal representation for individuals who qualify financially, who are in custody or have been arrested or charged with an offence. Legal Aid Manitoba also has a number of special programs such as the Public Interest Law Centre, the Aboriginal Law Office and the University Law Office, as well as poverty law, northern paralegal and other outreach programs.

Highlights of agency accomplishments in 2006/2007 included:

- In April 2006, Legal Aid Manitoba opened its first true conflict office under the new *Legal Aid Manitoba Act* (proclaimed in August 2005). The Winnipeg Law Office (WLO) is two year pilot project staffed with family and criminal lawyers that carry a full certificate case load. The WLO will be instrumental in providing alternatives to the private bar in family cases and in multiple accused criminal cases. The successful collaborative law project was also rolled into WLO as an on-going service.
- In November 2006, Legal Aid Manitoba began a strategic planning process. This process commenced as a practical approach to dealing with issues raised by the administration and former board of Legal Aid as well as two studies conducted by Ron Perozzo and Prairie Research Associates over the previous two years. The strategic plan was drafted over a five month period and included facilitated workshops attended by council members and over 80 per cent of the staff. Key areas of focus identified were: human resources, client services, resource management, internal and external communications, relationships with the private bar, recruiting and retaining legal staff particularly in the north, orienting, training and developing support staff, improving proprietary software applications, and governance. The strategic plan is a major step for Legal Aid Manitoba and will guide it through major milestones over the next five years in all the focus areas. Provisions have been made to continually review and refine the plan to meet the demands for legal aid in the future.

In 2006/2007, 23,505 people applied for legal aid. Of those, 21,042 were granted legal aid services (certificates) by a staff or private bar lawyer. In addition, 18,028 people were provided with informal advice and information and 41,126 people were assisted by duty counsel. Thus, the total number of people assisted during the year was 80,196.

The number of civil certificates issued in 2006/2007 was 6,280 compared to 6,068 in the previous year.

More information on Legal Aid Manitoba, including its annual report, is available on the Internet at www.legalaid.mb.ca.

3 (f) Legal Aid Manitoba

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	9,262.3	142.50	9,459.9	(197.6)	1
Total Other Expenditures	10,844.2		10,522.8	321.4	2

Explanation:

1. *Variance is due to vacant position surpluses offset by a general salary increase for administrative and legal staff.*
2. *Increase in legal fees payable to the private bar at year end.*

Civil Legal Services

Civil Legal Services functions as the law firm to the provincial government. It provides legal services to all government departments, agencies, boards, commissions, committees and government corporations that do not have their own legal counsel. The role of Civil Legal Services flows from the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General as the chief legal advisor to government and the guardian of the public interest.

While Civil Legal Services commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1995, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the agency can be found in the *Annual Report of the Civil Legal Services Special Operating Agency*. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publications/annualreports.

The Public Trustee

The Public Trustee provides trustee services for a fee to the people of Manitoba in situations where no one else is capable or willing to do so. The Public Trustee provides the following types of trustee services:

- administering estates and making personal decisions for people who are not mentally capable of doing so
- administering the estates of mentally competent people who have granted a power of attorney to the Public Trustee
- administering the estates of people who have died in Manitoba with no one else capable or willing to act as administrator
- administering trust monies for people under 18
- administering some adult trusts

While the Public Trustee commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency (SOA) on April 1, 1996, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the Public Trustee can be found in the *Annual Report of the Public Trustee*. This report is available on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publictrustee/about.html.

Corrections

As the largest division of the department, Corrections contributes to the protection of society by: administering sentences imposed by the courts, the humane care, control and reintegration of offenders into society, and the encouragement of active community participation in achieving these objectives.

The corrections appropriation (04-4) is comprised of three sub-appropriations: Corporate Services, Adult Corrections and Youth Corrections.

During 2006/2007, the Corrections Division continued to face the challenge of accommodating high levels in the adult custody population. From 2005/2006 to 2006/2007, the average adult custody population increased 11 per cent. The two year cumulative increase from 2004/2005 to 2006/2007 was 31 per cent. The division also accommodated increasing levels in the youth custody population. From 2005/2006 to 2006/2007, the average youth custody population increased 11 per cent. The two year cumulative increase from 2004/2005 to 2006/2007 was 22 per cent.

Highlights of divisional activities in 2006/2007 included:

- The division continued to operate the auto theft suppression strategy in 2006/2007 in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. This four-tiered program seeks to turn low-risk offenders away from auto crime with a community-based intervention strategy. Supervision increases significantly as thieves enter the high and very-high-risk groups.
- A new gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' was implemented. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job. It is part of the three-pronged approach to reducing youth gang activity in the province through prevention, intervention and suppression initiatives.
- The Adult Corrections Branch formed a transition and implementation team and began the work of developing detailed plans for the new women's correctional facility to be located in the Rural Municipality of Headingley. The new facility is expected by to be completed by the fall of 2009. In addition, the first step in conversion and expansion of the Milner Ridge Correctional Centre to a medium risk facility was completed with the construction of perimeter fencing for the facility. A transition and implementation team has also been established to plan the development of the 150 new bed expansion and conversion to a medium security facility by the fall of 2008.
- The Youth Corrections Branch initiated new partnerships with community service providers and the National Crime Prevention Centre to implement a new program called 'Empowering Justice' to augment the existing auto theft suppression strategy. Using an ecological approach to crime prevention and social development, this initiative will prevent or reduce auto theft offences, enhance public safety, and provide meaningful assessments and interventions to auto theft offenders.
- The division continued to carry out and develop a new case management strategy, policy and procedure.

The division continued its ongoing investment in Aboriginal justice initiatives during the year:

- Corrections management continued to work with the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF), Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO) and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) towards the development of an implementation plan for transferring the responsibility of community correctional services to three Aboriginal community correctional agencies.
- Ongoing support was provided to Onashowewin, a community-based Aboriginal justice program that provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg.

Information on prison industry activities is provided in Appendix V.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Branch provides leadership to the division in co-ordinating the integration of services to all branches as well as strategic policy development, budget analysis and control, information system development and maintenance, co-ordination of chaplaincy and medical services, internal investigations, operational reviews and audits, training, program development, research and Aboriginal service development.

During 2006/2007, the training component of the Corporate Services Branch was responsible for training 145 new correctional officers for adult and youth custody facilities. This represents an increase of 44 per cent compared to 2005/2006 when 101 new correctional officers were trained.

4 (a) Corporate Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,589.5	20.00	1,763.4	(173.9)	1
Total Other Expenditures	557.1		632.6	(75.5)	

Explanation:
1. Variance is due to vacant position surpluses offset by a general salary increase.

Adult Corrections

The Adult Corrections Branch manages adult offenders sentenced to less than two years[4] and remanded adult offenders. The branch also supports community justice measures and case manages offenders in the community and in custody.

The branch is responsible for the care and custody of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day, or detained in custody while waiting for a court decision (which is known as remand custody). It also provides services for offenders in custody to help them reintegrate into society. The branch operates seven correctional institutions: Milner Ridge Correctional Centre, Portage Correctional Centre for Women, The Pas Correctional Centre, Brandon Correctional Centre, Dauphin Correctional Centre, Headingley Correctional Centre and the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

Branch staff also manage court orders involving offender supervision in the community, preparing court reports and providing community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community involves probation, conditional sentences, community service orders, fine option and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices for adult offenders serving their sentences in the community are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2006/2007:

- The average monthly adult probation and conditional sentence supervision caseload size in 2006/2007 decreased to 6,152 from 6,464 the previous year.
- Adult offender registrations in the fine option program decreased in 2006/2007 to 749 from 907 the previous year, while adult offender community service order registrations decreased to 838 from 844 the previous year.
- The average daily adult custody population in Manitoba increased in 2006/2007 to 1,497 from 1,348 the previous year.
- The percentage of the total provincial custody population in remand status (66 per cent) continued to exceed the percentage of sentenced offenders (34 per cent).

[4] Offenders sentenced to two years or more in custody become the responsibility of the federal government (Correctional Service of Canada).

4 (b) Adult Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	77,105.5	1,018.81	71,644.4	5,461.1	1
Total Other Expenditures	12,176.4		10,567.5	1,608.9	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	1,470.4		1,948.9	(478.5)	3
Total Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(1.8)		(5.0)	3.2	

Explanations:

1. *Variance is mainly due to additional staffing and overtime requirements as a result of adult custody populations reaching unprecedented high levels, offset by savings from maintaining positions vacant in the adult community program.*
2. *Variance is primarily due to requirements for additional volume sensitive items, particularly food, clothing, bedding, transportation and supplies, to accommodate high adult custody population levels.*
3. *There was a reduction in client volume in adult community programs such as domestic violence, fine option, sex offender treatment and special needs.*

Youth Corrections

The Youth Corrections Branch is responsible for the continuum of services for youth involved with the law. The branch is directly responsible for the two youth institutions (Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre), probation services in Winnipeg, and policy direction throughout Manitoba on all other youth justice matters.

Branch staff manages court orders involving youth, prepare court reports and provide community justice as an alternative to the formal court process. Offender supervision in the community also involves new supervision orders under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. The branch is also responsible for community service orders, fine option, the Intensive Support and Supervision Program, the Youth Bail Management Program and behaviour intervention programs. Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Community corrections offices, which provide support for young offenders serving their sentences in the community as well as young people who have been referred to community justice, are located in Winnipeg and a number of rural centres across Manitoba.

The Youth Corrections Branch is also responsible for the delegated authority of the provincial director under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. This involves a series of responsibilities, including issuing warrants, suspensions and changing levels of custody.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2006/2007:

- The average youth probation supervision caseload size in 2006/2007 decreased to 1,460 from 1,490 the previous year. This decrease may be a reflection of the discretion available to the police under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.
- Young offender registrations in the fine option program increased in 2006/2007 to 277 from 270 the previous year, while young offender community service order registrations increased to 737 from 688 the previous year.
- There were approximately 60 youth justice committees operating across the province during 2006/2007 and more than 500 volunteer committee members administered community justice (extra-judicial) measures and provided crime prevention and community education services in their communities.[5]
- The average daily youth custody population in Manitoba increased to 219 in 2006/2007 from 198 the previous year. This increasing trend is approaching the youth custody population average in the year just preceding the April 2003 proclamation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* when the average youth custody population was 257.

[5] In addition to the youth justice committees, the Youth Corrections Branch has other volunteers assisting in delivering correctional services in the community and in youth custody facilities. These activities include tutoring, bail supervision and other services.

The following are highlights of the branch's program development initiatives in 2006/2007:

- An auto theft suppression initiative was continued in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service.
- A new gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' was implemented. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job. It is part of the three-pronged approach to reducing youth gang activity in the province through prevention, intervention and suppression initiatives.
- The branch initiated new partnerships with community service providers and the National Crime Prevention Centre to implement a new program called 'Empowering Justice' to augment the existing auto theft suppression strategy Using an ecological approach to crime prevention and social development, this initiative will prevent or reduce auto theft offences, enhance public safety, and provide meaningful assessments and interventions to auto theft offenders.

4 (c) Youth Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	23,175.9	355.23	23,159.1	16.8	
Total Other Expenditures	2,274.8		2,342.9	(68.1)	
Total Programs and External Agencies	1,057.8		1,293.4	(235.6)	1

Explanation:

1. *Variance is due to a surplus in intensive supervision and* Youth Criminal Justice Act *programming related to a reduced volume of cases.*

Justice Initiatives Fund – Corrections

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures through Corrections Division programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

4 (d) Justice Initiatives Fund

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Allocation 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services	500.0		500.0		
Aboriginal Community Justice – Metis Justice Strategy	45.0		45.0		
Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg (ACW) and Southern Chiefs Organization (SCO) – Onashowewin	250.0		250.0		
Crime Prevention	44.5		44.5		
Expansion of Community Justice Initiatives	78.0		79.7	(1.7)	
Healthy Child Manitoba	15.0		15.0		
Justice Committees	16.0		16.0		
Lighthouses	669.7		670.2	(0.5)	
New Directions for Children, Youth and Families	151.1		151.1		
Safe Schools Manitoba	66.0		66.0		
SafetyAid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans	150.0		150.0		
Sports Medicine Council	10.0		10.0		
Total	**1,995.3**		**1,997.5**	**(2.2)**	

Courts

The Courts Division manages the effective, efficient delivery of court services throughout the province. This includes criminal, family, civil and summary conviction courts, court security, prisoner transport, civil enforcement and operational support. These services are provided through the division's five branches: Court Services, Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Sheriff Services. The courts appropriation (04-5) is comprised of five sub-appropriations for the division's five branches.

Division services are provided to three levels of court: the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court. (See Appendix II, III and IV for more information on Manitoba court locations and circuits.)

The division manages the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) which enforces court orders and separation agreements that require payment of family support. If necessary, collection action may be taken, including interception of federal payments, garnishing orders, seizure of personal property, property liens, suspension of driving privileges, denial of passports and prosecution.

The division also manages the Fine Collection Program and the Restitution Program. The Fine Collection Program, on behalf of the Province, municipal governments and the Victim Trust Fund, processes, disburses and enforces provincial statute and Criminal Code fines that have been ordered by the court. If necessary, collection action may be taken if the fine is not paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time limits. This may include registering the debt with a third party collection agency or credit reporting agency, placement of holds on driver's licenses and vehicle registrations, garnishing orders, property liens or property seizure. The Restitution Program monitors the payment of court ordered restitution (money owed to a victim of crime). If payment is not made, the program will advise Corrections Division staff for further action or charges, or advise the victim on the necessary steps to proceed to civil judgment.[6]

The Review Board also forms part of the Courts Division. It is an independent panel established under the *Criminal Code* to deal with those charged with a criminal offence who have been found unfit to stand trial or have been found not criminally responsible because of a mental disorder.

The division also includes the Seizure and Impoundment Registry (otherwise known as the Vehicle Impoundment Registry). This is the administrative centre where the status of each vehicle seized in Manitoba is recorded. Detailed information on the Seizure and Impoundment Registry can be found in its annual report. To obtain a copy, call 204-945-4454 in Winnipeg.

The division has also provided operational support to the Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation (HBOMF) since its inception in 2000. This foundation provides educational assistance to Aboriginal students attending Manitoba post-secondary institutions.

The division undertook a number of new initiatives in 2006/2007, some of which are described below.

- Child Support Recalculation Service – The three year agreement with the federal government was expanded to recalculate child support orders under the *Divorce Act* in addition to *The Family Maintenance Act*. This agreement expires at the end of 2007/2008.
- Large Account Balance Program – The division implemented a program to target large balance accounts that have outstanding overdue fines totalling more than $2,000. The initiative exceeded its first year target of $800,000 and collected $898,788.84 during the fiscal year.
- Maintenance Enforcement Program – The program embarked on the replacement of its outdated computer system and entered into an agreement with the Government of Alberta to purchase its Maintenance Information Management System (MIMS) computer system for $1.00. The Alberta system will be modified to meet Manitoba's specific legislative and business process requirements where required.
- Escort of Review Board Patients – Sheriff Services is providing escort services for patients under the jurisdiction of the Review Board as and when requested by the board, the Selkirk Mental Health Centre or the Health Sciences Centre.

[6] Restitution ordered solely to Manitoba Public Insurance (MPI) is excluded from this process. MPI monitors these restitution orders separately.

The division continued its ongoing investment in the First Nations Justice Strategy, as described below:

- Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) – The Courts Division continued to partner with Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and the Centre for Education and Work to develop the Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) process for diplomas in restorative justice for community justice workers. Manitoba Advanced Education and Training has provided financial assistance to train workplace assessors. Certification options are continuing to be explored. During the year, the Government of Canada Office of Learning Technologies committed to providing funding from 2005 through 2007 to develop a virtual learning network for community justice workers that will be extended to all those involved in administering justice in the MKO communities. The virtual learning network was launched in 2006. The project also provided basic training in computers, with particular emphasis on real-time communication tools. The virtual learning tool is available at www.communityjustice.ca.
- Expansion of MKO First Nations Justice Strategy – The MKO-FNJS is working to implement changes to the way that justice is administered in MKO First Nations communities in a manner that is culturally appropriate. This is done primarily through the use of community justice workers, community justice committees and volunteers. It focuses on restorative rather than retributive justice and utilizes healing, teaching, support and community restoration. In 2006/2007, the MKO-FNJS was selected to participate in a national recidivism study as part of the renewal of the Government of Canada's Aboriginal Justice Strategy.

The following are other highlights of division initiatives in 2006/2007:

- The Provincial Court Domestic Violence Front End Project continued in 2006/2007 and achieved its objective of reducing the Provincial Court backlog for trial from a period of 22 months to 10 months for an accused who is not in custody. Depending on the availability of counsel, an accused who is in custody can go to trial within 30 days from entering their not guilty plea. The project gained international recognition in 2006 when it won the United Nations Public Service Award for Improving Public Service. The project also won the Gold Award for Innovative Management from the Institute of Public Administration of Canada in 2005.
- The City of Winnipeg continued their implementation of the Image Capturing Enforcement System (ICES), commonly known as photo radar. During the year, 30 cameras were in 48 specified locations in the city and 10 mobile units were utilized. This ongoing initiative required the Provincial Court to process 147,517 tickets in 2006/2007.
- Additional computers were purchased and installed in 2006/2007. Approximately 80 courtrooms across the Province now have computer access. This has provided court clerks with the ability to electronically access and prepare court forms, access court specific applications, Microsoft Outlook, as well as prepare log notes electronically. These capabilities were not available within many of the courtrooms prior to the installation of the equipment.
- Improvements to the sound quality within courtrooms have also been undertaken in Winnipeg. Currently, audio remediation has been completed in approximately 35 courtrooms.

Court Services

The Court Services Branch provides Winnipeg Courts, Regional Courts, Judicial Services and Sheriff Services with expertise in administration, financial management, governance, project reviews, management information systems, and facilities design and use.

Highlights during the 2006/2007 year included:

- In 2006, the Maintenance Enforcement Program had more than 16,000 accounts and disbursed $49.0 million in maintenance payments to recipients and directed a total of $3.5 million to the Minister of Finance to offset social allowance costs. The program also took the following enforcement actions against debtors: issued 2,373 federal garnishing orders, 5,117 regular garnishing orders and 86 pension garnishing orders; placed 1,603 notices of intent to suspend driver's licences; and served 313 summons by Sheriff Services' Civil Enforcement to appear before the court. Special investigative and enforcement efforts continued to be focused on the relatively small number of debtors (approximately 8 per cent) who have habitually failed to comply with their support obligations.
- The Fine Collection Program processed $22.6 million ($17.2 million in provincial revenue) for provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines that were paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time frames. In

addition, over 37,000 active driver's licence holds were in place and 676 collection actions (which include garnishing wages and bank accounts and seizing personal property) were taken for outstanding fines. Overall in 2006/2007, this program recovered a total of $9.7 million ($6.6 million in provincial revenue) in outstanding fines.

- The Restitution Program received and disbursed $562,573.82 in restitution payments to victims of crime.

5 (a) Court Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	4,598.1	82.00	4,898.9	(300.8)	1
Total Other Expenditures	1,743.2		1,781.2	(38.0)	

Explanation:
1. Variance is due to vacant position surpluses offset by a general salary increase.

Winnipeg Courts

The Winnipeg Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Provincial Court (adult, youth and family), Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family) and the Court of Appeal. Services are also provided to seven circuit court locations outside Winnipeg.

The branch is also responsible for the operations of the jury management system, ensuring that sufficient jurors are available to meet the needs of the Court of Queen's Bench's criminal and civil trials.

Branch highlights for 2006/2007 included:

- The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Queen's Bench centres opened over 16,500 new files, and filed and added over 172,000 documents to the Court Registry System in the 2006 calendar year.
- Winnipeg Jury Management proceeded with 19 jury trials and issued 17,000 jury summonses (out of 30,000 names obtained from Manitoba Health cards).
- The Provincial Court processed 52,277 new charges[7] (youth and adult) in Winnipeg.
- Summary Convictions Court processed 228,888 new tickets (charges) issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. These included 81,371 regular Common Offence Notices[8] (CON tickets) and 147,517 ICES (photo radar) tickets.
- The Transcription Services Unit (TSU) arranged for transcription of over 142,962 pages of court proceedings, representing approximately 3,012 transcript requests.
- The Review Board sat on 29 days and held 102 hearings for patients under its jurisdiction. During 2006/2007, the board dealt with a total of 83 patients. As of March 31, 2007, 83 patients remained under the board's jurisdiction.
- The Seizure and Impoundment Registry maintained records for 3,227 vehicles seized from people driving while suspended, prohibited, with blood alcohol content over .08, refusing a breathalyzer, refusing or failing a field sobriety test, or committing prostitution related offences.
- A total of $4.2 million for the suitor's trust account was collected and disbursed under the garnishment of wages.

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[7] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 46,662 files in 2006, the Provincial Court processed 77,947 new adult and youth charges in 2006/2007. (The Provincial Court total is comprised of 52,277 charges in Winnipeg and 25,670 in the regions.) The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently file reports statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

[8] CON tickets refer to provincial statute offences, Manitoba regulations and federal regulations covered in the *Contraventions Act*, and various other municipal bylaw offences.

5 (b) Winnipeg Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	6,341.8	144.25	6,487.3	(145.5)	
Total Other Expenditures	1,373.7		1,229.7	144.0	

Regional Courts

The Regional Courts Branch provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Provincial Court (adult, youth and family) and the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal and family) outside Winnipeg. The regional courts structure provides decentralized court services in two regions, Thompson and Brandon. Services are provided in 12 court locations and 47 circuit court locations.

The branch also manages the Aboriginal Courtwork Program, which helps Aboriginal people develop a better understanding of their rights and obligations in the criminal justice system. These court workers explain the court process, the nature of the charges and possible results, help obtain lawyers for the accused and may also provide support in court.

Branch highlights for 2006/2007 included:

- The Provincial Court processed 25,670 new charges[9] (youth and adult) outside Winnipeg.
- Judicial justices of the peace (magistrates prior to May 29, 2006) conducted 158 impoundment hearings, heard 119 protection order applications, heard 30 contested bail hearings, issued 70 search warrants and dealt with 17 *Mental Health Act* applications.
- The Regional Court of Queen's Bench Registry processed 25,682 documents filed by law firms and the general public.
- The Aboriginal Courtwork Program assisted 10,140 clients.

5 (c) Regional Courts

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,712.0	71.58	3,714.2	(2.2)	
Total Other Expenditures	2,070.8		2,060.4	10.4	

Judicial Services

The Judicial Services Branch provides direct support to the judiciary in the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court through judicial assistants, researchers and coordinators. Judicial services are also provided throughout the province by small claims hearing officers and justices of the peace. Branch staff facilitate the effective operation of the courts by acting as a liaison between the judicial branch of government, the executive branch of government, the public and the legal profession.

[9] While Manitoba Prosecutions Service opened 46,662 files in 2006, the Provincial Court processed 77,947 new adult and youth charges in 2006/2007. (The Provincial Court total is comprised of 52,277 charges in Winnipeg and 25,670 in the regions.) The primary reason for the difference is that Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics refer to files and Courts Division statistics refer to charges. Manitoba Prosecutions Service can have one file that encompasses a series of charges relating to one incident. As well, Manitoba Prosecutions Service statistics do not include federal offences (such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*), municipal charges such as bylaw offences, or charges laid as private prosecutions. It is also important to note that Prosecutions Division currently file reports statistics on a calendar year basis while Courts Division reports charge statistics on a fiscal year basis.

Under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, all appearances on criminal, civil and family matters before the courts are scheduled by coordinators to ensure effective use of judicial resources and courtrooms. This includes Provincial Court pre-trial coordinators who preside in court to ensure that procedural matters are addressed within agreed-upon timelines, freeing up judges to deal with the substantive legal issues.

Over 160 justices of the peace provide judicial services in 14 court locations and over 60 communities under the judicial direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court.

Five hearing officers in the Court of Queen's Bench hear small claims and maintenance enforcement screening court matters in 18 locations throughout Manitoba.

Branch highlights for 2006/2007 included:

- Proclamation of amendments to *The Provincial Court Act* on May 29, 2006 changed the justice of the peace structure and the way that judicial services are delivered by community, staff and judicial justices of the peace. Nineteen judicial justices of the peace were appointed for the province.
- Ongoing educational programs were provided to all justices of the peace through the office of the director of justice of the peace services under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court.
- A project manager, with the guidance of internal and external working groups, continued coordination of family law services funded through the Child-Centred Family Justice Strategy, including the Child Support Recalculation Service.
- As a result of expansion to charges other than domestic violence charges, the Domestic Violence Front End Project is now referred to as the Provincial Court Front End Project. Enhancements continue to be introduced to the courts that currently fall within the Front End Project and future plans are for the final expansion in Winnipeg to youth and adult out of custody charges.
- Development of an electronic Provincial Court "rota" (scheduling) system continued.

More information on the Provincial Court of Manitoba is available in its annual report, which is available on the Manitoba Courts website at www.manitobacourts.mb.ca.

5 (d) Judicial Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	14,342.6	76.00	14,336.5	6.1	
Total Other Expenditures	1,732.5		1,731.1	1.4	

Sheriff Services

The Sheriff Services Branch is comprised of Winnipeg and regional sheriff services.

Winnipeg operations are responsible for the security of 53 courtrooms in the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex and the security at eight circuit court locations. A perimeter security system is operated at the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex, preventing weapons and other contraband in the facility. Staff transport all incarcerated persons to court from the various federal and provincial correctional facilities in Manitoba. Staff also enforce all writs of seizure and sale, conduct evictions, arrest individuals on civil warrants and serve various summonses, subpoenas, protection orders and other court directed documents.

Regional operations has five regional offices located at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson.

Branch highlights for 2006/2007 included:

- Winnipeg sheriffs transported more than 7,746 prisoners to court, travelled 332,066 kilometres by road and 24,526 kilometres by air into remote circuit court locations.
- Regional sheriffs transported 12,823 prisoners to court, traveled 676,479 kilometres by road and 197,179 kilometres by air.
- Nineteen jury trials proceeded in Winnipeg and five regional jury trials proceeded.
- Sheriff officers scanned 284,574 individuals entering the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex.
- Fourteen sheriff officers received recruit training. A combined total of 162 officers from Winnipeg and regional operations received training consisting of defensive driving, subject control, first aid/ CPR, ground escape tactics, pepper spray training and report writing. Seven instructors received certification in ground escape and subject control tactics.
- Sheriffs served a total of 2,417 legal documents including protection orders and subpoenas (2,244 by Winnipeg officers; 173 by regional officers).
- Sheriffs executed 286 writs of seizure and sale (251 by Winnipeg officers; 35 by regional officers)
- The Civil Enforcement Unit issued 5,001 sheriff certificates provincially.
- Total monies received from all sources (including sheriff certificates) was $237,323.

5 (e) Sheriff Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	5,651.7	89.97	5,597.5	54.2	
Total Other Expenditures	1,991.8		1,592.7	399.1	1

Explanation:

1. Additional costs associated with transporting inmates in custody to court and back to correctional centres.

Justice Initiatives Fund – Courts

This section lists Justice Initiative Fund (JIF) expenditures from Courts Division programs. Please see the Justice Initiatives Fund section of this report for more information on this fund.

5 (f) Justice Initiatives Fund

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	FTE	Allocation 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Community Alternatives – First Nations Justice Strategy	60.0		60.0		
Total	**60.0**		**60.0**		

Costs Related to Capital Assets

Manitoba Justice's inventory of capital assets includes machinery, equipment and information systems. The department is required to amortize its assets, which is a gradual write-off of the initial cost of the asset over its useful life. In addition, interest expense is also applied to capital funds on net book value.

Major capital assets requiring amortization in 2006/2007 included desktop services, SAP support, government air, and existing assets including information systems projects and major computer applications.

- Desktop services refers to amortization of the capital cost of acquiring desktop computer equipment for use in Manitoba Justice.
- SAP support refers to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the government's SAP software. Introduced in 1999, SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) is the integrated management software Manitoba uses to support business and administrative requirements across government. SAP software is used by many staff and as a result Manitoba Justice is required to pay a share of the overall government amortization costs for the system.
- Government air refers to the department's contribution (based on use) to amortize the province's fleet of aircrafts, used primarily by justice personnel for circuit court travel.
- The existing asset inventory includes information systems projects, major computer applications, furniture, equipment and machinery.

The amortization of existing assets and interest expense are provided as of March 31, 2007.

04-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 FTE	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Desktop services	542.2		543.9	(1.7)	
SAP support	340.0		340.0		
Government air	111.9		109.1	2.8	
Existing asset inventory at March 31, 2007	586.0		564.4	21.6	1
Interest expense	459.9		501.9	(42.0)	1
Total	**2,040.0**		**2,059.3**	(19.3)	

Explanation:

1. *Replacement of the Maintenance Enforcement Program's outdated automated tracking system was extended pending an evaluation of a software upgrade.*

Financial Information Section

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2006/07 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2006/07 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$ 297,905.6**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Justice Initiatives	2,191.5
- Internal Reform, Workforce Adjustment and General Salary Increases	4,180.2
2006/07 ESTIMATE	**$ 304,277.3**

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

2006/07 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2006/07 Actual $(000s)	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-1	**Administration & Finance**				
30.4	(a)	Minister's Salary	30.3	29.4	0.9	
	(b)	Executive Support				
577.5		Salaries	726.1	727.7	(1.6)	
96.8		Other Expenditures	195.4	204.5	(9.1)	
	(c)	Policy Development and Analysis				
423.4		Salaries	380.6	361.7	18.9	
98.7		Other Expenditures	111.3	96.3	15.0	
	(d)	Financial & Administrative Services				
1,182.7		Salaries	1,095.0	1,102.9	(7.9)	
337.8		Other Expenditures	383.7	412.9	(29.2)	
	(e)	Human Resource Services				
1,121.2		Salaries	1,175.3	1,102.9	72.4	
164.3		Other Expenditures	192.8	178.9	13.9	
	(f)	Computer Services				
1,782.1		Salaries	1,389.2	1,715.4	(326.2)	1
847.8		Other Expenditures	683.0	645.0	38.0	
(649.2)		Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	(532.7)	(708.5)	175.8	2
6,013.5		**Subtotal 04-1**	**5,830.0**	**5,869.1**	**(39.1)**	

1. *Computer Services – Variance is primarily due to salary surplus from existing business analysts working on the co-operative justice initiative that were not budgeted to be capitalized.*
2. *Computer Services – Recovery from Part B Capital – Reduction in salary transfers to capital due to project downsizing and a change in the IT capitalization policy.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

2006/07 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2006/07 Actual $(000s)	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-2	**Criminal Justice**				
	(a)	Administration				
242.9		Salaries	226.2	210.5	15.7	
32.3		Other Expenditures	32.1	31.0	1.1	
	(b)	Prosecutions				
13,982.0		Salaries	13,578.4	13,099.4	479.0	
2,772.4		Other Expenditures	3,425.9	3,216.6	209.3	
878.3		Witness Programs	708.2	778.0	(69.8)	
	(c)	Provincial Policing				
80,893.2		Gross Expenditures	80,649.4	76,412.7	4,236.7	3
(2,000.0)		Recovery: Rural Economic Development Initiatives	(1,756.2)	(709.2)	(1,047.0)	4
	(d)	Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement				
1,109.4		Salaries	862.8	841.4	21.4	
571.7		Other Expenditures	525.6	403.7	121.9	
285.3		Programs	107.4	118.9	(11.5)	
	(e)	Victim Services				
2,664.5		Salaries	2,559.7	2,270.8	288.9	
592.7		Other Expenditures	540.3	496.3	44.0	
190.0		Grants	156.8	167.4	(10.6)	
	(f)	Compensation for Victims of Crime				
3,045.2		Other Expenditures	3,035.0	3,156.3	(121.3)	
(100.0)		Reduction in Actuarial Liability	156.0	2,081.2	(1,,925.2)	5

3. *Provincial Policing – Variance is mainly due to ongoing increases in police salaries, operating and maintenance budgets*
4. *Recovery from REDI – Increase in the cost of policing related to new members resulted in a net increase in the REDI recovery which is provided to increase the member complement.*
5. *Compensation for Victims of Crime – Variance is primarily due to a one time reduction to the discount rate for future payments for pensions and compensation claims in 2005/2006.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

2006/07 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2006/07 Actual $(000s)	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	(g)	Law Enforcement Review Agency				
349.7		Salaries	319.9	317.4	2.5	
76.9		Other Expenditures	74.3	81.4	(7.1)	
	(h)	Office of the Chief Medical Examiner				
822.4		Salaries	860.4	841.8	18.6	
1,985.6		Other Expenditures	1,886.0	1,790.8	95.2	
323.2		Inquest - Flin Flon Smelter	87.8	128.4	(40.6)	
2,103.1	(i)	Driskell Inquiry	2,661.3	277.6	2,383.7	6
134.0	(j)	Justice Initiatives	134.0	130.4	3.6	
110,954.8		**Subtotal 04-2**	**110,831.3**	**106,142.8**	**4,688.5**	

6. *Driskell Inquiry – Full year expenditures for a commissioner, counsel, travel and the operation of an office.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

2006/07 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2006/07 Actual $(000s)	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-3	**Civil Justice**				
	(a)	Manitoba Human Rights Commission				
1,306.9		Salaries	1,390.3	1,312.4	77.9	
435.2		Other Expenditures	514.3	460.0	54.3	
	(b)	Legislative Counsel				
1,771.1		Salaries	1,665.3	1,643.4	21.9	
340.3		Other Expenditures	338.8	349.5	(10.7)	
85.0	(c)	Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission	85.0	85.0	0.0	
	(d)	Family Law				
1,307.8		Salaries	1,322.1	1,257.1	65.0	
164.6		Other Expenditures	175.3	126.4	48.9	
	(e)	Constitutional Law				
805.2		Salaries	808.1	822.7	(14.6)	
216.7		Other Expenditures	201.3	177.7	23.6	
	(f)	Legal Aid Manitoba				
9,459.9		Salaries	9,262.3	9,147.4	114.9	
10,522.8		Other Expenditures	10,844.2	10,105.1	739.1	7
26,415.5		**Subtotal 04-3**	**26,607.0**	**25,486.7**	**1,120.3**	

7. *Legal Aid Manitoba – Increased operating costs associated with the two year implementation of the private bar tariff increase commencing in 2005/2006 and an increase in legal fess payable to the private bar at March 31/07.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

2006/07 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2006/07 Actual $(000s)	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-4	**Corrections**				
	(a)	Corporate Services				
1,763.4		Salaries	1,589.5	1,433.5	156.0	
632.6		Other Expenditures	557.1	540.7	16.4	
0.0		Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	(b)	Adult Corrections				
71,644.4		Salaries	77,105.5	71,374.8	5,730.7	8
10,567.5		Other Expenditures	12,176.4	11,698.9	477.5	
1,948.9		Programs and External Agencies	1,470.4	1,548.6	(78.2)	
(5.0)		Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(1.8)	(2.1)	0.3	
	(c)	Youth Corrections				
23,159.1		Salaries	23,175.9	21,079.5	2,096.4	9
2,342.9		Other Expenditures	2,274.8	2,053.7	221.1	
1,293.4		Programs and External Agencies	1,057.8	1,100.3	(42.5)	
1,997.5	(d)	Justice Initiatives	1,995.3	1,736.8	258.5	
115,344.7		**Subtotal 04-4**	**121,400.9**	**112,564.7**	**8,836.2**	

8. *Adult Corrections – Variance is due to adult custody populations reaching unprecedented high levels and the resulting staff and overtime requirements, a general salary increase, special adjustments and retroactive statutory pay for contract community workers entering the Manitoba Government Employees Master Agreement.*
9. *Youth Corrections – Variance is primarily due to general salary increase and special adjustments, reopening of cottage "C" at AYC in June 2006, new gang suppression and auto theft units, and contract community supervision workers entering the Manitoba Government Employees Master Agreement.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

2006/07 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2006/07 Actual $(000s)	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-5	**Courts**				
	(a)	Court Services				
4,898.9		Salaries	4,598.1	4,663.9	(65.8)	
1,781.2		Other Expenditures	1,743.2	1,814.2	(71.0)	
	(b)	Winnipeg Courts				
6,487.3		Salaries	6,341.8	6,247.2	94.6	
1,229.7		Other Expenditures	1,373.7	1,173.2	200.5	
	(c)	Regional Courts				
3,714.2		Salaries	3,712.0	3,532.7	179.3	
2,060.4		Other Expenditures	2,070.8	2,052.6	18.2	
	(d)	Judicial Services				
14,336.5		Salaries	14,342.6	12,875.5	1,467.1	10
1,731.1		Other Expenditures	1,732.5	1,657.1	75.4	
	(e)	Sheriff Services				
5,597.5		Salaries	5,651.7	5,462.9	188.8	
1,592.7		Other Expenditures	1,991.8	1,741.8	250.0	
60.0	(f)	Justice Initiatives	60.0	105.0	(45.0)	11
43,489.5		**Subtotal 04-5**	**43,618.2**	**41,326.1**	**2,292.1**	
2,059.3	**04-6**	**Costs Related To Capital Assets**	**2,040.0**	**1,878.7**	**161.3**	
304,277.3		**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**	**309,977.4**	**293,268.1**	**16,709.3**	

10. *Adult Corrections – Variance is due to adult custody populations reaching unprecedented high levels and the resulting staff and overtime requirements, a general salary increase, special adjustments and retroactive statutory pay for contract community workers entering the Manitoba Government Employees Master Agreement.*
11. *Youth Corrections – Variance is primarily due to general salary increase and special adjustments, reopening of cottage "C" at AYC in June 2006, new gang suppression and auto theft units, and contract community supervision workers entering the Manitoba Government Employees Master Agreement.*

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

2006/07 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2006/07 Actual $(000s)	2005/06 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
		Department Summary 04 by Main Appropriation				
6,013.5	(1)	Administration & Finance	5,830.0	5,869.1	(39.1)	
110,954.8	(2)	Criminal Justice	110,831.3	106,142.8	4,688.5	
26,415.5	(3)	Civil Justice	26,607.0	25,486.7	1,120.3	
115,344.7	(4)	Corrections	121,400.9	112,564.7	8,836.2	
43,489.5	(5)	Courts	43,618.2	41,326.1	2,292.1	
2,059.3	(6)	Costs Related To Capital Assets	2,040.0	1,878.7	161.3	
304,277.3		**Total**	**310,327.4**	**293,268.1**	**17,059.3**	

Manitoba Justice

Revenue Summary by Source

for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007 with comparative figures for the previous year

Actual 2005/06	Actual 2006/07	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2006/07	Estimate 2006/07	Variance	Explanation Number
			GOVERNMENT OF CANADA				
426.5	372.0	(54.5)	Aboriginal Court Worker Program	372.0	435.3	(63.3)	1
670.4	681.1	10.7	Child Centered Family Justice Fund	681.1	688.1	(7.0)	
1,695.2	1,170.0	(525.2)	Federal Investment Fund	1,170.0	1,342.1	(172.1)	2
3,441.0	3,441.0	0.0	Legal Aid Agreement	3,441.0	3,441.0	0.0	
328.5	411.0	82.5	Special Projects	411.0	406.2	4.8	
6,722.8	6,432.5	(290.3)	Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement	6,432.5	6,722.8	(290.3)	3
13,284.4	**12,507.6**	**(776.8)**	**Sub-Total**	**12,507.6**	**13,035.5**	**(527.9)**	
			OTHER REVENUE				
483.1	488.3	5.2	Cost Recovery from City of Winnipeg (Remand Centre)	488.3	489.3	(1.0)	
2,385.4	2,495.6	110.2	Cost Recovery from Municipalities	2,495.6	2,521.8	(26.2)	
2,947.6	3,193.4	245.8	Cost Recovery from Victims Assistance Fund	3,193.4	3,226.6	(33.2)	4
72.0	41.0	(31.0)	Escheats to the Crown	41.0	50.0	(9.0)	
19,584.9	23,811.9	4,227.0	Fines and Costs	23,811.9	22,705.2	1,106.7	5
6,624.3	7,467.3	843.0	Law Fees	7,467.3	6,690.4	776.9	6
2,311.6	2,680.7	369.1	Sundry	2,680.7	2,627.9	52.8	7
		0.0	Reconciliation (Re-org)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
34,408.9	**40,178.2**	**5,769.3**	**Sub-Total**	**40,178.2**	**38,311.2**	**1,867.0**	
47,693.3	**52,685.8**	**4,992.5**	**TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE**	**52,685.8**	**51,346.7**	**1,339.1**	

Explanation Number:

1. ***Aboriginal Court Worker Program - $63.3 under Estimate and $54.5 under 2005/2006 Actual***
   Variance is primarily due to a claim for non-program related costs for criminal justice personnel retroactively disallowed by the federal government.

2. ***Legal Aid Federal Investment Fund - $172.1 under Estimate and $525.2 under 2005/2006 Actual***
   Variance under estimate is due to new rules governing what types of projects qualify and meet the current criteria for funding from the fund.
   Variance under actual is primarily due to funding received in 2005/06 relating to 2004/2005 revenue which had not been set up as a receivable.

3. ***Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement - $290.3 under Estimate and $290.3 under 2005/2006 Actual***
   This agreement relating to implementation of the new Youth Criminal Justice Act expired on March 31, 2005 and will not be extended.

4. ***Cost Recovery from Victims Assistance Trust Fund - $245.8 Over 2005/2006 Actual***
   Increase in expenditures related to the Victim Services –Domestic Violence Intervention Unit of which an equivalent amount is transferred from the trust fund to revenue.

5. ***Fines and Costs -$1,106.7 over Estimate and $4,227.0 Over 2005/2006 Actual***
   Variance over estimate is primarily due to an increase in volume of photo enforcement tickets issued due to deployment of additional mobile units.
   Variance over actual is due to an increase in volume of photo enforcement tickets issued due to deployment of additional mobile units; implementation of a specialized fine collection unit resulting in an increase of collections, and increases in low end speeding fines and the Justice Services Surcharge in 2006/2007.

6. ***Law Fees - $776.9 Over Estimate and $843.0 over 2005/2006 Actual***
   Variance over estimate is primarily due to increase in the value of probate applications where the fee is assessed on value.
   Variance over actual is due to a probate fee increase on a partial year basis in 2005/2006 versus a full year impact in 2006/2007and an increase in the value of probate applications where the fee is assessed on value.

7. ***Sundry Revenue –$369.1 Over 2005/2006 Actual***
   Variance is primarily due to MPI's full year funding in 2006/2007 of an auto theft suppression program in Corrections versus partial year funding in 2005/2006.

Manitoba Justice

Historical Information

Five-Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation $(000s)

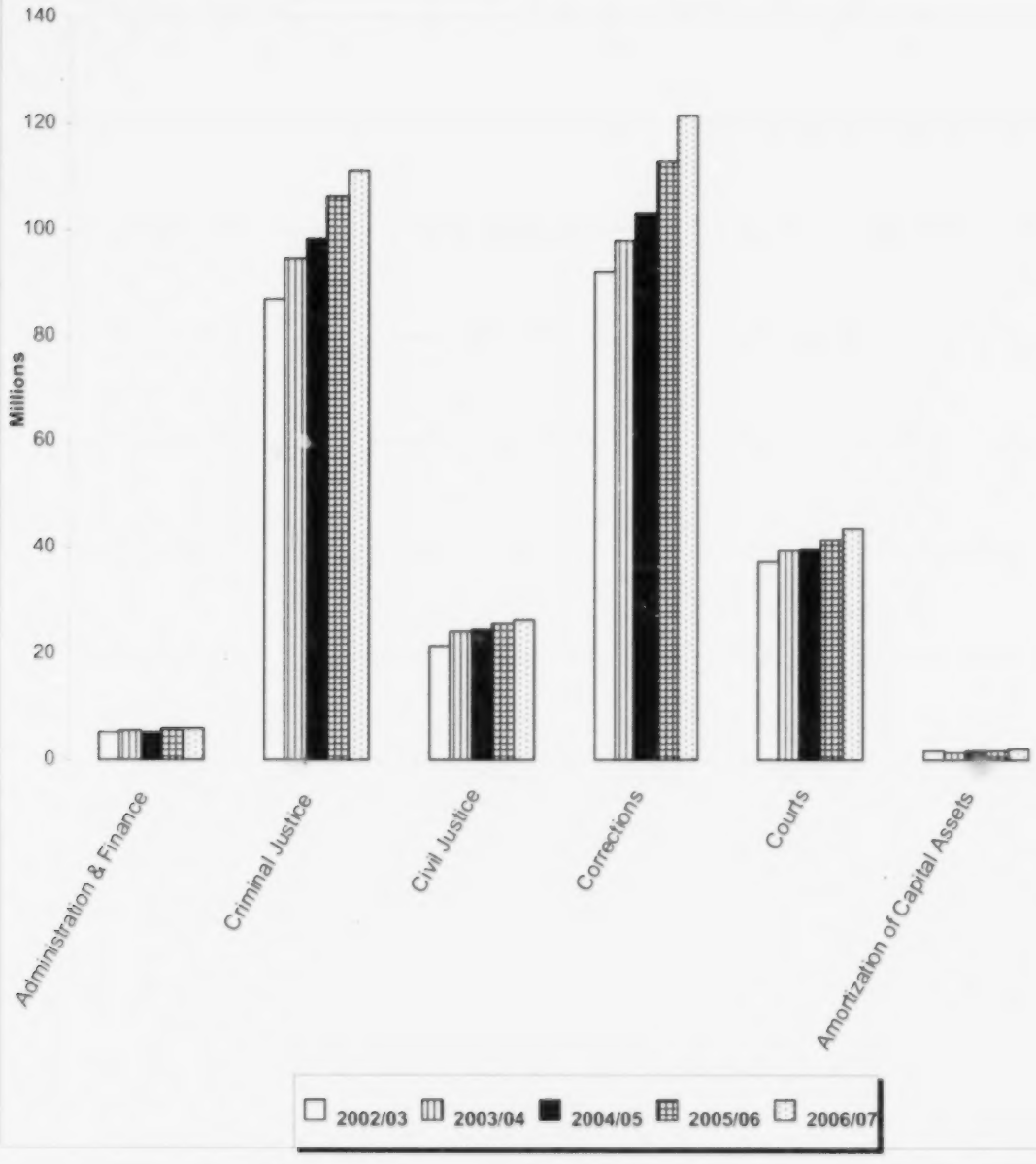
For Years Ending March 31, 2003 to March 31, 2007

APPROPRIATION	Actual/*Adjusted Expenditures									
	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)
04-1 Admin. & Finance	67.34	5,214.4	70.34	5,673.0	69.50	5,313.9	70.50	5,869.1	60.50	5,830.0
04-2 Criminal Justice	208.30	86,693.5	222.30	94,399.5	240.80	98,189.9	244.80	106,142.8	259.80	110,831.3
04-3 Civil Justice	196.00	21,551.8	200.00	24,330.9	196.00	24,656.2	207.50	25,486.7	208.50	26,607.0
04-4 Corrections	1,335.30	92,073.4	1,350.30	97,825.2	1,317.14	102,931.5	1,315.14	112,564.7	1,394.04	121,400.9
04-5 Courts	535.05	37,170.0	534.05	39,273.0	548.80	39,584.5	489.80	41,326.1	463.80	43,618.2
04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets		1,879.8		1,327.8		1,619.4		1,878.7		2,040.0
Total	**2,341.99**	**244,582.9**	**2,376.99**	**262,829.4**	**2,372.24**	**272,295.4**	**2,327.74**	**293,268.1**	**2,386.64**	**310,327.4**

Adjusted figures reflect historical data on a comparable basis in those appropriations affected by a reorganization during the years under review.

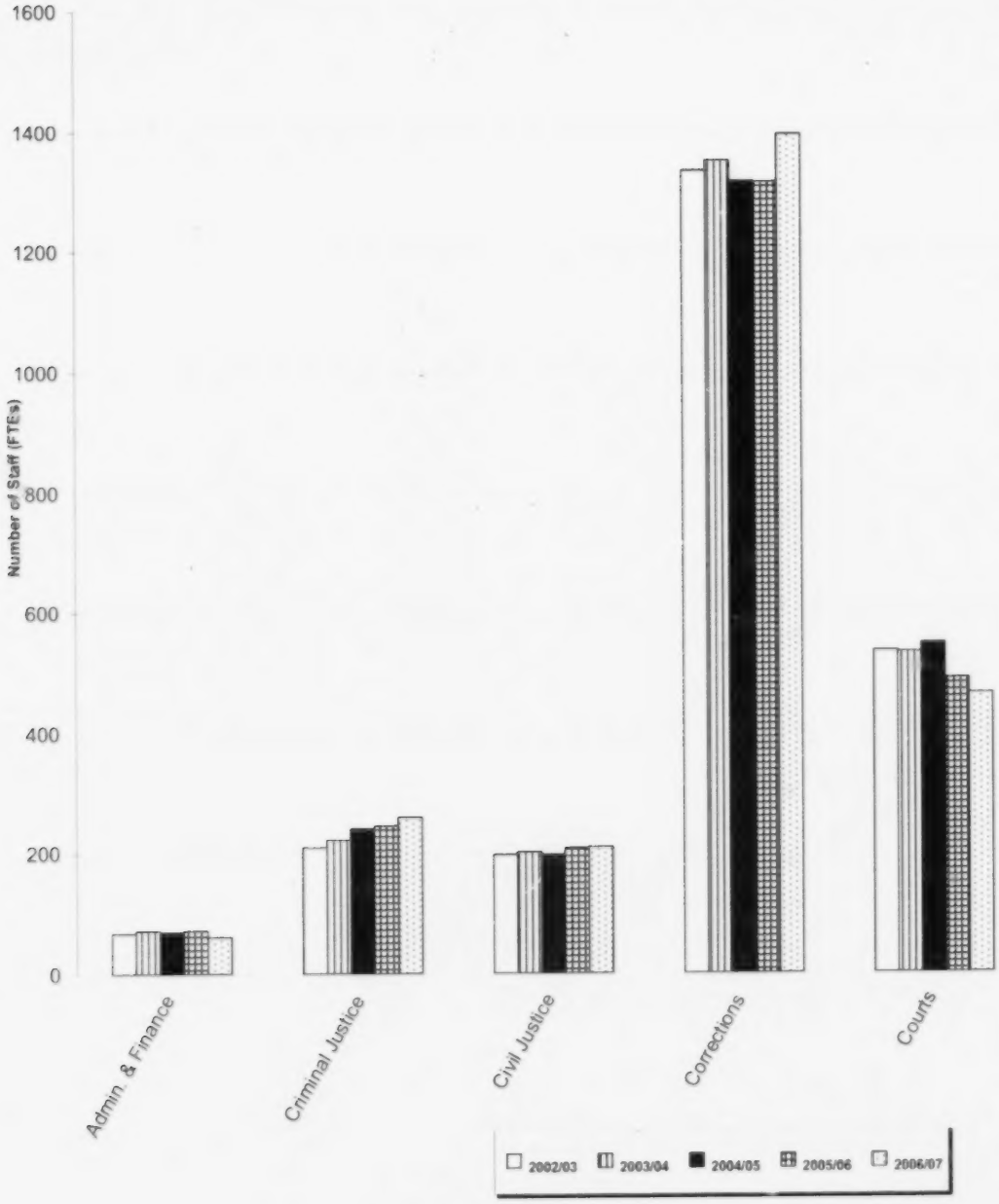
Manitoba Justice

Five Year Expenditure History by Appropriation Structure



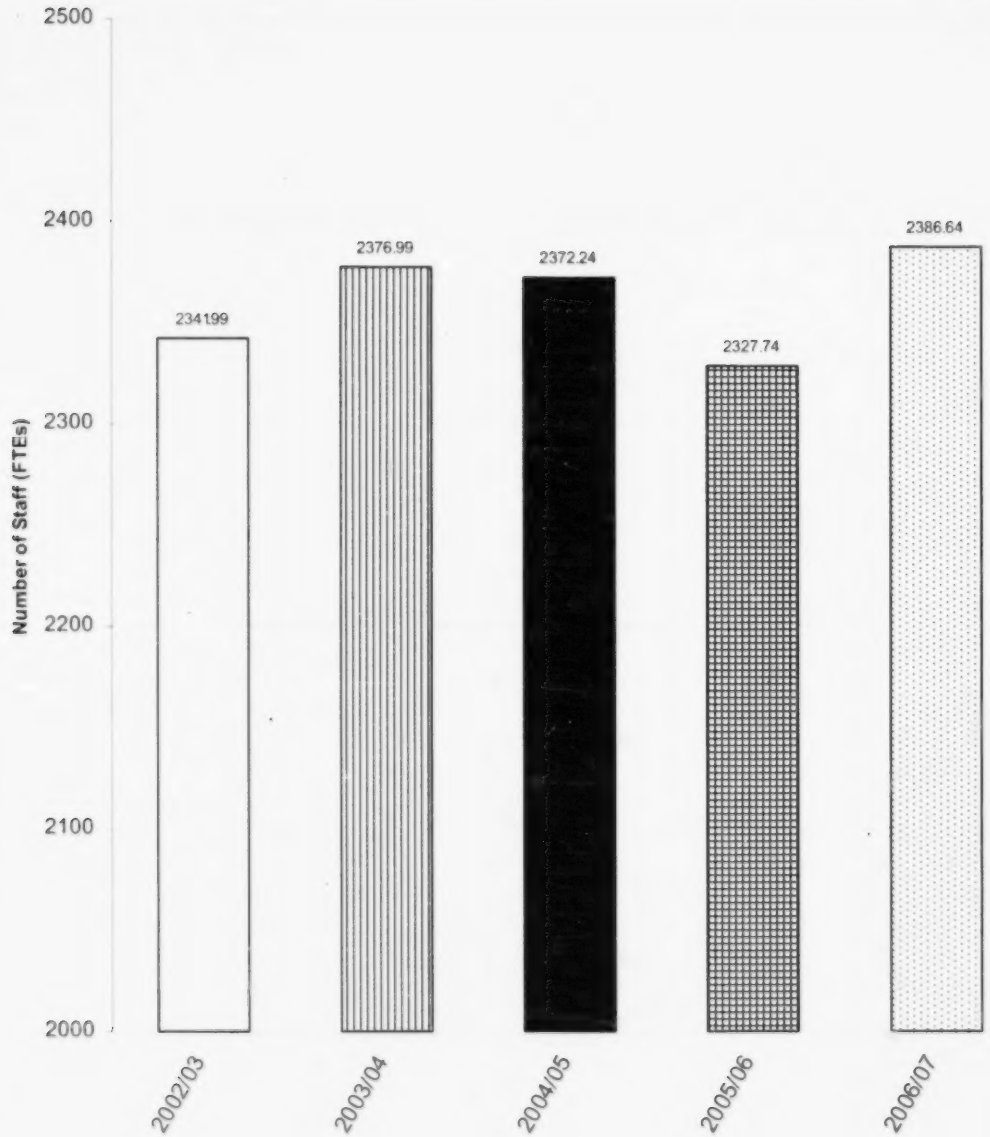
Manitoba Justice

Five Year Staffing History
by Operating Divisions



Manitoba Justice

Five Year Staffing History
(Total Department)



Performance Reporting

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2006/2007 reporting year. This is the second year in which all Government of Manitoba departments have included a performance measurement section, in a standardized format, in their annual reports. That process was begun in 2005 with the release of the document, Reporting to Manitobans on Performance, 2005 Discussion Document, which can be found at www.gov.mb.ca/finance/mbperformance.

Performance indicators in departmental annual reports are intended to complement financial results and provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government activities, and their impact on the province and its citizens.

Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

Notes on Justice Performance Measure Information

The law and the justice system are important to Manitobans because they provide order in society, a peaceful way to settle disputes, and a means of expressing the values and beliefs of our province and country. The justice system deals with a broad range of criminal, constitutional and administrative laws. It also provides processes to resolve private disputes peacefully and fairly in matters such as contracts, property ownership, family rights and obligations, and damages to property.

One of the most unique, and arguably challenging, features within the justice system is the number of independent, but interdependent participants in the criminal justice continuum with defined legal responsibilities: police, prosecutors, defence lawyers (including legal aid counsel), members of the judiciary in three levels of court and corrections officials. Each participant has distinct roles and responsibilities, and many are at odds with one another, yet for the system to be effective the stakeholders must understand, accept, and respect each others' roles and responsibilities. Manitoba Justice, as a provincial government department, has a variety of roles to play in supporting the overall system through its stated vision of *"a safe, just and peaceful society supported by a justice system that is fair, trusted, effective and understood."*

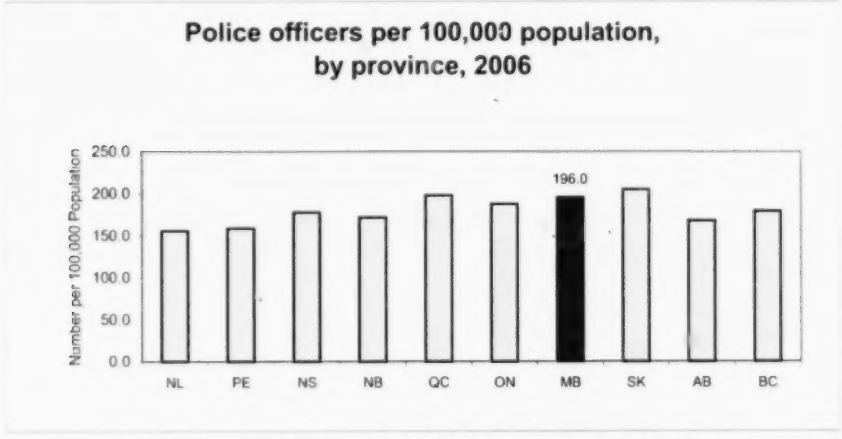
Despite the importance of the justice system in supporting the social well-being of Manitobans, it is very difficult to adequately measure its effectiveness because of the complexity of our laws, the number of independent stakeholders in the system, the need for fairness and due process, and the extremely wide variety of individual matters that the system must handle.

Developing valid and reliable performance indicators will continue to pose a challenge for the department as we look into the future. Despite these significant challenges, Manitoba Justice has committed to embarking on a performance measures initiative. The measures that the department has developed thus far are described in the table below.

What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measure-ment)?	What is the 2006/2007 result (current year) or most recent available data?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(1) Safer communities, by measuring the number of police officers per capita in Manitoba as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba Justice is committed to providing strong support for policing in Manitoba. The department delivers provincial police services through a contract with the RCMP, and helps to promote effective municipal policing in Manitoba communities.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis.	In the 2006 calendar year, Manitoba had the third highest number of police officers per capita of any province in Canada. See Figure 1 below.	Manitoba has maintained a ranking of second or third highest among the provinces in the past five years (i.e., 2002 – 2006).	Policing has been strengthened throughout the province with funding for a significant number of additional police officers to serve Winnipeg, Brandon, rural and northern Manitoba. Budget 2006 committed to 31 additional police positions being added in Winnipeg, Brandon and Aboriginal communities.
(2) Safer communities, by measuring the number of operations in problem properties (including drug, sniff and prostitution houses) closed by the Public Safety Investigations Unit (PSIU).	Manitoba enacted *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act* to target properties that continually and habitually cause problems. These problem properties include fortified buildings, places where drugs are sold or used, alcohol is sold without a licence, sniff is made available, and prostitution and related activities are taking place.	The PSIU commenced its first full year of operations in 2002/2003.	In the 2006/2007 fiscal year, 61 operations in problem properties were closed in Manitoba. See Figure 2 below.	The number operations closed has been increasing over the past five years. Since 2002/2003 (the first full year of operations for the PSIU), over 200 operations in problem properties have been closed in Manitoba.	Amendments were made to *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* in June of 2006 to broaden the scope of activities that can be investigated to include sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of a child, possession or storage of illegal weapons and explosives, and the cultivation or production of drugs.
(3) Aboriginal justice, by measuring the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs.	Making justice processes more respectful of Aboriginal cultures and values is an ongoing goal of Manitoba Justice. First Nations policing programs provide First Nations communities with more input into the policing services that they receive.	The First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was established in 1991.	An estimated 17 per cent* for the 2006 calendar year. * Manitoba Justice is working with the federal government's RCMP Aboriginal Policing Directorate to refine the methodology for calculating annual percentages.	Since the First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was created in 1991, the percentage of Aboriginal people served by First Nations policing programs has been increasing. Estimated percentages only, however, are available at this time.	The Nisichawaysihk Cree Nation police detachment opened in 2006/2007 and four more detachments in Peguis, Berens River, Poplar River and Bloodvein will become operational during 2007/2008. In addition, negotiations were concluded to commence expansion into four more First Nations communities in 2007/2008.

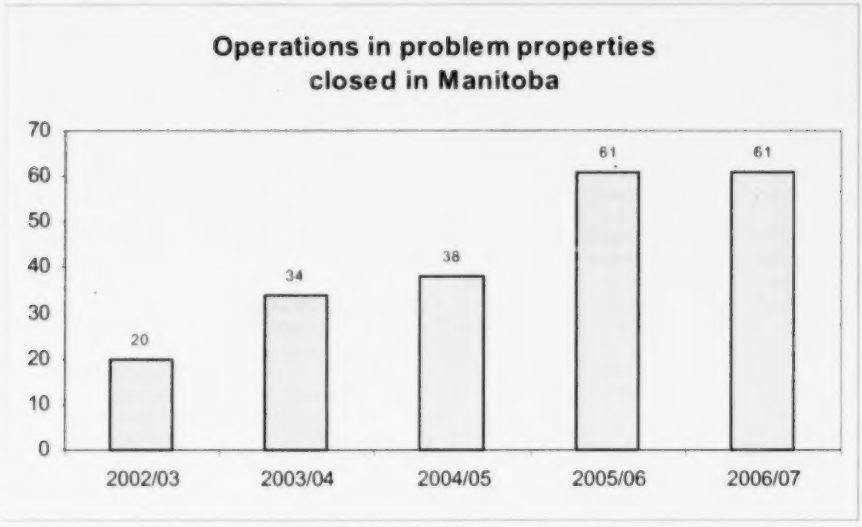
What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measure-ment)?	What is the 2006/2007 result (current year) or most recent available data?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(4) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the adult incarceration rate as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba is taking an aggressive stand on violent and gang-related crimes by continuing to oppose bail for those crimes as well as advocating for longer periods of incarceration.	In 2000/2001 Manitoba's incarceration rate was the second highest of all Canadian provinces.	Manitoba's 2004/2005 incarceration rate was the second highest of all Canadian provinces. See Figure 3 below.	Manitoba has maintained the ranking of second highest among the provinces in the past five years (i.e., 2000/2001 – 2004/2005).	In order to manage increasing offender populations, the government has committed to expanding available bed-space in provincial correctional facilities. Budget 2006 committed to new funding to increase capacity and security at the Dauphin, Headingley and Milner Ridge correctional facilities.

Figure 1:



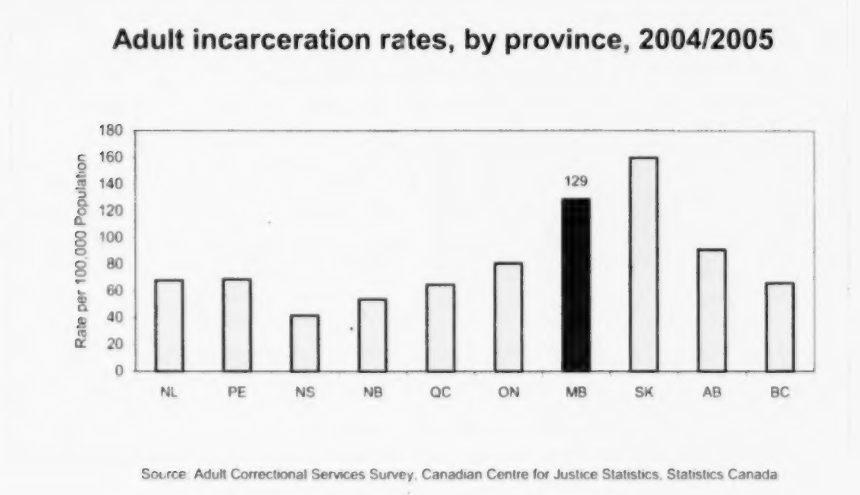
Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 2:



Source: Manitoba Justice Public Safety Investigations Unit

Figure 3:



Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Capital Investment

Capital investment in Manitoba Justice provides development costs to implement information technology systems and acquire equipment. Capital investment authority is contained in Part B of the annual *Estimates of Expenditure*.

In 2006/2007, Manitoba Justice had capital expenditures for equipment acquisitions ($535.6), digital court recording hardware ($113.8), furniture purchases for the Woodsworth building redevelopment project ($107.1) and the co-operative justice system ($579.8). This is a continuation of previous equipment and systems acquisition practices except that a budget and actual expenditures are now provided under the estimates of capital investment rather than operating appropriations.

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2006/07 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2006/07 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$1,133.0**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Internal Reform, Workforce Adjustment and General Salary Increases	425.3
2006/07 ESTIMATE	**$1,558.3**

Capital Investment

Actual 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Actual 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
1,336.3	1,558.3	(222.0)	1	1,167.2	169.1	2

Explanation Numbers:

1. *Maintenance Enforcement automated tracking system redevelopment was extended pending an evaluation of a software upgrade.*
2. *Increase in equipment purchases over the previous year for video services and x-ray scanning for Courts Division and electronic scanning capability for Prosecutions.*

Justice Initiatives Fund

The $2.25 million Justice Initiatives Fund (JIF) supports development of initiatives to prevent crime and to improve the justice system in Manitoba. Funding is allocated from the Enabling Appropriation (26-3). Actual expenditures are recorded in the sub-appropriations of those divisions of Justice that made the specific expenditures.

The following criteria have been established to help evaluate Justice Initiatives Fund proposals:

- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by deterring or preventing crime?
- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system's treatment of offenders and their victims?
- Does the initiative address Aboriginal justice issues?
- Will the initiative build on existing community organizations or mechanisms, and will it be responsive to community input and direction?
- Does the initiative respond to the recommendations of a public inquiry or external review of the department's operations?
- Does the initiative have the potential to improve the effectiveness or enhance the efficiency of Manitoba Justice's non-criminal service areas?
- Will the initiative be cost-shared with other levels of government, community organizations, and/or private sector partners?
- Can the initiative be maintained in the long run without significantly increasing government expenditures?

2006/2007 Justice Initiatives Projects

Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services – This project supports the development of agreements and protocols to provide the framework and structure to implement devolution of probation services to the Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO), Southern Chiefs Organization (SCO) and Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF). Total project funding: $1,758.0; 2006/2007 funding level: $500.0.

Aboriginal Community Justice – Metis Justice Strategy – This funding supports the Manitoba Metis Federation in implementing a community-based Metis justice strategy in northern Manitoba. The communities of Waboden, South Indian Lake and Thompson were selected because they have a demonstrated need, a high Metis population, and are not served by the existing MKO First Nations Justice Strategy. The purpose of the project is to develop community-based alternatives for court proceedings, reduce reliance on the current court system and provide culturally appropriate services for Metis people involved in the criminal justice system. Total project funding: $57.5; 2006/07 funding level: $45.0.

Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg and Southern Chiefs Organization – Onashowewin – This community-based Aboriginal justice program provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg. Total project funding: $1,092.3; 2006/2007 funding level: $250.0.

Children Online Protection Initiative – Manitoba Justice (Prosecutions) partnered with Child Find Manitoba to launch cybertip.ca in September 2002. This initiative has established a facility to receive and address reports from the public regarding the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. When cybertip.ca receives a report that it assesses to be potentially illegal, it will refer the report to the police in the appropriate jurisdiction. Cybertip.ca also provides information and support and referral services to the public. This Manitoba-based centre and website evolved into a national tip line in May 2004. Manitoba Justice's ongoing contribution is toward space rental. Total project funding: $132.7; 2006/2007 funding level: $19.7.

Community Alternatives – First Nations Justice Strategy – This funding provides for the expansion and enhancement of restorative justice approaches in MKO First Nation communities through a Cree Magistrates Court, and the diversion of appropriate offences to community justice committees. (Manitoba Justice currently provides in-kind funding of approximately $200.0 through division-based programs.) Total project funding: $120.0; 2006/07 funding level: $60.0.

Crime Prevention – The Manitoba Justice Crime Prevention Fund provides financial support to various crime prevention groups and projects to aid in making Manitoba's communities safer places to live. Annual funding of

$10.0 is also provided to the Sports Medicine Council of Manitoba to support programs offered by its Drugs in Sport Committee. Total 2006/2007 funding level (ongoing funding): $54.5.

Expansion of Community Justice Initiatives – This funding provides for enhancement of community-based responses to criminal behaviour that provide an alternative to the traditional court model. The philosophy of community justice is that an effective and meaningful resolution is one that repairs the harm caused by the offender to the victim and the affected community in a timely fashion. Additional funding support was provided to community-based organizations such as Northern Restorative Justice and John Howard Society of Brandon, as well as local justice committees' training, recognition events and printed materials. Total 2006/2007 funding level: $78.0.

First Nations Policing Policy - MKO Regional Consultation Funding – A contribution agreement with the federal government and MKO is providing the support for studying four policing options for the 26 MKO First Nations of Northern Manitoba. Total project funding - $385.8; 2006/2007 funding level: $64.3.

Healthy Child Manitoba – Led by the Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet, Healthy Child Manitoba bridges departments and governments and, together with the community, works to improve the well-being of Manitoba's children and youth. Manitoba Justice contributes towards a co-ordinator of networking services. Total project funding: $70.0; 2006/2007 funding level: $15.0.

Justice Committees – This project provides incremental financial support over the annual stipend for over 60 justice committees operating in Manitoba during 2006/2007. More than 500 volunteers across Manitoba assist in the administration of community justice by encouraging individuals accused of committing a crime to change their behaviour, and be more accountable to the victim and the community. Total 2006/07 funding level (ongoing funding): $16.0.

Lighthouses – This program stimulates the development of partnerships that support recreational, educational and social programs for young Manitobans. Lighthouses makes use of schools, recreation centres and other community facilities outside school hours for sports, arts, music and other activities organized by and for local youth. Manitoba Justice funded 31 Lighthouse sites in Winnipeg and 14 sites in rural Manitoba in 2006/2007. Annual funding for each site is $12.0. Total project funding: $2,850.3; 2006/2007 funding level: $669.7.

New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults and Families Agency – This funding supports the ongoing operation of the Transition, Education and Resources for Females (TERF) program, aimed at developing healthy lifestyles for young women, adult women and transgendered individuals who have been exploited through prostitution. Total project funding: $1,112.9; 2006/2007 funding level: $151.1.

Provincial Police Act Redevelopment – This funding supports the consultation and research necessary to modernize *The Provincial Police Act*. The project is expected to take approximately three years to complete and will require outside facilitation of the consultation process and legal expertise in the area of legislation on police governance. Total 2006/2007 funding level - $50.0.

Safe Schools Manitoba – Safe Schools Manitoba is a partnership initiative of organizations committed to working together to enhance the safety of Manitoba's schools and communities. The partners include Manitoba Education, Citizenship and Youth, Manitoba Justice, professional associations, schools, law enforcement, social service agencies, youth, parents and community agencies. Total project funding from Manitoba Justice: $298.0; 2006/2007 funding level: $66.0.

SafetyAid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans – The SafetyAid program, a crime prevention program for older Manitobans, was first launched in 2003. This two-part senior home security program helps prevent break and enters and home invasions. The program consists of a SafetyAid team and SafetyAid forgivable loans through the Home Adaptation for Seniors Independence (HASI) program. Total project funding: $510.0; 2006/2007 funding level: $150.0.

Justice Initiatives Fund

Allocated 2006/07 $(000s)	Estimate 2006/07 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Allocated 2005/06 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
2,191.5	2,250.0	(58.5)	1	2,012.4	(179.1)	2

Explanation Number:

1. *Based on the above noted approvals, a total allocation of $2,191.5 was made to Manitoba Justice. Actual expenditures, however, were $2,189.3, the details of which are provided with the originating division. The balance of available funds ($58.5) remained unallocated at year-end.*
2. *Variance is due to year-over-year increased funding for five new Lighthouse sites and additional support for Aboriginal Community Based Probation Services to support consultation and transition activities.*

Five Year Funding Allocation Summary

2002/03 $(000s)	2003/04 $(000s)	2004/05 $(000s)	2005/06 $(000s)	2006/07 $(000s)
1,243.5	1,019.3	2,022.6	2,012.4	2,191.5

Sustainable Development

Principles and Guidelines

Manitoba Justice is committed to carrying out its role and mission in concert with the spirit of *The Sustainable Development Act*.

The act states the seven principles of sustainable development are: integration of environmental and economic decisions, stewardship, shared responsibility and understanding, prevention, conservation and enhancement, rehabilitation and reclamation, and global responsibility. The six guidelines of sustainable development are: efficient use of resources, public participation, access to information, integrated decision making and planning, waste minimization and substitution, and research and innovation.

The department's vision of a safe, just and peaceful society has a connection with the sustainable development principles in that both are committed to building safe, secure and healthy communities.

The department's crime prevention, public safety and Aboriginal justice initiatives in 2006/2007 best illustrate Manitoba Justice's contribution to the sustainable principles of prevention, shared responsibility and understanding and global responsibility.

Prevention

Prevention is defined as anticipating and preventing or mitigating significant adverse economic, environmental, human health and social effects of decisions and actions. It pays particular attention to decisions that may not have entirely certain results, but which, on reasonable and well-informed grounds, appear to pose serious threats to the economy, the environment, human health and social well-being.

Considering the topic of crime prevention specifically, it is generally accepted that the root causes of crime are many and complex. Broader community circumstances or contexts influence crime, victimization and civil conflict, as well as a wide range of factors in a person's background and life experience. Some examples include individual mental heath, socio-economic status, witnessing violence, literacy, parenting, school performance, parental/family health, peer influence, and neighbourhood support.

Ultimately, maintaining safe communities across Manitoba is the responsibility of a wide range of government departments. The voluntary and non-governmental sectors also have significant roles to play. That is not to say, however, that Manitoba Justice does not have a role in prevention activities. Even though many elements of the Manitoba Justice's core service delivery operation are focused on addressing crimes that have already been committed, over the past number of years, the department has stepped out beyond traditional roles. The department is now committed to a more proactive role in prevention, by developing and partnering with other governmental and external agencies on a variety of innovative crime prevention initiatives.

Highlights of Justice initiatives in 2006/2007 that furthered the goal of preventing crime are outlined below.

- Manitoba Justice continued to expand and support the successful Lighthouses Program to help communities engage young people in developing their own crime prevention and recreation activities outside school hours. In 2006/2007, the Minister of Justice announced the establishment of nine new Lighthouse locations.
- The SafetyAid Crime Prevention Program for Older Manitobans was expanded to improve the home safety of lower-income Manitoba seniors. During the year the program expanded to the communities of Dauphin, Hamiota, Gladstone, Grandview, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Ste. Rose du Lac, Swan River and the First Nations communities of Pine Creek and Ebb and Flow.
- Amendments were made to *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* to broaden the scope of activities that can be investigated to include sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of a child, possession or storage of illegal weapons and explosives, and the cultivation or production of drugs. Manitoba Justice's Public Safety Investigation Unit investigates citizens' complaints and applies for community safety orders under the act.
- A new gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' was implemented by Corrections. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job.

- Corrections initiated new partnerships with community service providers and the National Crime Prevention Centre to implement a new program called 'Empowering Justice' to augment the existing auto theft suppression strategy. Using an ecological approach to crime prevention and social development, this initiative will prevent or reduce auto theft offences, enhance public safety, and provide meaningful assessments and interventions to auto theft offenders.
- The department continued to notify Manitobans of high-risk sex offenders by way of bulletins on the Justice website. Pictures and descriptions of offenders that Manitoba police services have made fully public through a formal notification are posted on the site.
- The department provided ongoing support for a variety of innovative crime prevention initiatives including the Manitoba Strategy on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation, the Manitoba Meth Strategy, the Manitoba Strategy on Mental Health and Addictions, Healthy Child Manitoba and Safe Schools Manitoba.

In closing, it is of interest to note that each year the Manitoba Justice Crime Prevention Fund ($54.5 in ongoing funding) provides financial support to various crime prevention groups and projects to aid in making Manitoba's communities safer places to live. Annual funding of $10.0 is also provided to the Sports Medicine Council of Manitoba to support programs offered by its Drugs in Sport Committee.

Shared Responsibility and Understanding

The department considers its Aboriginal justice initiatives to be good examples of shared responsibility and understanding. This principle is defined as actions that foster a partnership approach to decision making and program delivery. The actions are taken to engage, involve and reflect the interests of various Manitoba communities and groups in departmental decisions and actions.

Manitoba Justice's Aboriginal justice objectives are focused on several areas, including encouraging and supporting the development of Aboriginal policing programs, addressing the needs of Aboriginal accused and sentenced offenders, and supporting the development of Aboriginal justice programs and services. The department also has a long-standing focus on providing education, training, employment and career development opportunities to Aboriginal persons working in, or interested in working in, the justice system.

In 2006/2007, Manitoba Justice can highlight the following accomplishments in the area of Aboriginal Justice.

- A new First Nations police detachment was opened in Nisichawaysihk Cree Nation in 2006/2007. In addition, negotiations were concluded to commence expansion of First Nations policing into four more First Nations communities in 2007/2008.
- In partnership with the Government of Canada Office of Learning Technologies, Manitoba Justice and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) developed and launched a virtual learning network for community justice workers – a resource that is available on the web at www.communityjustice.ca.
- The MKO First Nations Justice Strategy was selected to participate in a national recidivism study as part of the renewal of the Government of Canada's Aboriginal Justice Strategy.
- Corrections management continued to work with the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF), Southern Chiefs' Organization (SCO) and Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) towards the development of an implementation plan for transferring the responsibility of community correctional services to three Aboriginal community correctional agencies.
- Ongoing support was provided to the MMF in implementing a community-based Metis justice strategy in northern Manitoba.
- Ongoing support was provided to Onashowewin, a community-based Aboriginal justice program that provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg.

Global Responsibility

Global responsibility is defined as thinking globally when acting locally, recognizing that there is economic, ecological and social interdependence among provinces and nations, and working co-operatively, within Canada and internationally, to integrate economic, environmental, human health and social factors in decision making while developing comprehensive and equitable solutions to problems.

During 2006/2007, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba made a number of appearances to advocate for changes intended to improve the administration of justice across Canada. The Minister's suggestions included:

- proposing organized crime related federal law reforms based on recommendations from the special counsel on organized crime
- raising the need for amendments to federal legislation that to increase available tools to protect children from sex offenders
- enhancing the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) and *Criminal Code* to deal more effectively with repeat young offenders and youth motor vehicle theft offenders
- asking the federal government to ensure that new demands on RCMP resources do not limit the availability of officers for provincial policing duties in Manitoba and other provinces
- asking other provincial and territorial ministers responsible for Justice to agree to enter into an agreement to establish an inter-provincial AMBER alert[10] protocol.

One significant achievement during the course of the year was the September 2006 signing of a tri-provincial agreement between Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec with the goal of better combating organized crime.

In addition to furthering three core principles of sustainable development, the department also made contributions to the sustainable development guidelines of access to information and integrated decision making and planning in the 2006/2007 fiscal year.

Access to Information

A number of significant upgrades were made to the Manitoba Justice website during the year. They included the following:

- publishing a new resource guide called *Neighbourhood Solutions* for neighbourhoods that want to learn more and address the issue of sexual exploitation through prostitution
- publishing the *Guide to Changing a Child Support Order in Manitoba* for parents who both pay and receive child support
- publishing a new brochure to assist grandparents and other relatives in dealing with child access issues
- publishing the complete contents of the Driskell Inquiry final report
- continuing to publish new bulletins, as necessary, to notify Manitobans of high-risk sex offenders

Integrated Decision Making and Planning

This guideline is defined as those actions taken to establish and amend decision making and planning processes to make them more efficient, timely, accountable and cross-sectoral, and address and account for intergenerational effects.

Manitoba Justice's commitment to this cause is well illustrated by the department's participation in a number of cross-sectoral initiatives, along with the department's work on process and procedural reviews.

The following are highlights of the department's cross-sectoral work during the year:

- Corrections initiated new partnerships with community service providers and the National Crime Prevention Centre to implement a new program called 'Empowering Justice' to augment the existing auto theft suppression strategy. Using an ecological approach to crime prevention and social development, this initiative will prevent or reduce auto theft offences, enhance public safety, and provide meaningful assessments and interventions to auto theft offenders.
- Manitoba Justice continued to support and expand the successful Lighthouses Program (an initiative of Neighbourhoods Alive!) to help communities engage young people in developing their own crime prevention and recreation activities outside school hours.
- The department worked with the City of Winnipeg to secure sustainable funding for the successful Operation Clean Sweep Program.
- The department worked with MPI and Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation to enhance the province's impaired driving initiatives by extending the zero-blood alcohol limit for novice drivers to five years along with designating a team of specialized impaired driving prosecutors. Provincial legislation was also amended to deal more effectively with Manitobans convicted of impaired driving in the United States.

[10] The Amber Alert system is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies and broadcasters to send out an emergency alert to the public when a child has been abducted and it is believed that the child's life is in imminent danger.

- The Child Support Recalculation Service was expanded during the year to include federal *Divorce Act* final orders. This service provides a simply, inexpensive way for parents to ensure that child support amounts are set at the appropriate level and reflect the paying parent's current income situation.
- The department continued to provide funding support for the Manitoba Strategy on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation, Healthy Child Manitoba, Safe Schools Manitoba and the SafetyAid Program.

The following are highlights of significant process and procedural enhancements achieved during the year:

- In response to the Driskell Inquiry recommendations, the Manitoba Prosecutions Service formally established a new Disclosure Unit to improve the flow of material between the police, Crown attorneys and the defence bar. A number of divisional policies were also reviewed and enhanced in response to the review report.
- The ongoing Provincial Court Domestic Violence Front End Project continued to reduce court backlogs and also gained international recognition when it won a United Nations Public Service Award.
- *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act* was amended to provide for new minimum training requirements for all licensed security guards including in-house security guards. The improved level of training will boost the knowledge and skills of all security guards and will lead to higher levels of service and safety for the public.

Sustainable principles and guidelines, including integrated decision making and planning, are further demonstrated in the department's procurement practices.

Sustainable Development Procurement

Manitoba Justice's sustainable procurement practices are based on the provincial government's *Sustainable Development Procurement Guidelines, Goals and Organizational Action Plan*. Manitoba Justice achieved the following for the 2006/2007 fiscal year:

1. Education, Training and Awareness -- to ensure a culture that supports sustainable procurement practices exist within the provincial government

In our efforts to increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable development procurement, the department used various methods to communicate pertinent information and maintained a sustainable development Intranet page that is used as a reference guide for its entire staff. The Intranet site includes the department's sustainable action plan, goals, objectives, best practices, reports, and a resource section with links to external organizations' websites to assist staff researching sustainable products, information and expert opinion.

To expand the knowledge and skills of departmental procurement practitioners, a variety of day sessions were made available for staff to learn more about sustainable vehicles, buildings and office products. Manitoba Justice also continued the practice of using an online sustainable development procurement tutorial to further train new procurement staff on sustainable development.

2. Pollution Prevention and Human Health Protection – to protect the health and environment of Manitobans from possible adverse effects of provincial government operations and activities, and provide a safe and healthy working environment

To contribute to the government's objective to reduce the purchase and use of toxic substances, the department's correctional centres decreased its average of toxic cleaning supply purchases by 3.1 per cent from the previous year.

To contribute to the government's objective to reduce solid waste sent to landfills, the department began storing and providing more information to its clients electronically and on CD and DVD discs, saving on the use of paper and the space required to store it. The department continued best practices of reducing paper consumption by printing and copying double-sided or two pages per side, scanning and sharing electronic documents online, minimizing the printing of draft copies, and e-mailing for scheduling, corresponding and reporting. Further, Manitoba Justice continued the practice of replacing massive paper-based mailings with an Internet site to inform the general public about current programs, initiatives and reports, and by using its Intranet site to provide important departmental information online for staff reference.

The department maintained government-wide best practices for recycling waste paper, beverage cans, plastic, glass, books, cardboard, milk cartons, VHS tapes, toner cartridges, furniture and equipment. To reduce waste of equipment and furnishings, Manitoba Justice continued buying, repairing, or circulating used furniture and equipment for reuse within the department before making new purchases. An estimated savings of $162.0 resulted from this practice, while reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills.

3. Reduction of Fossil Fuel Emissions – to reduce fossil fuel emissions by provincial government operations and activities

Manitoba Justice uses a variety of fleet vehicles to travel for circuit court, transport offenders in custody or property in trust, and business in general. To contribute to the provincial government's overall goal to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, the department annually reviews its fleet for efficiency and sustainability. In 2006/2007, the department had 24 environmentally friendly vehicles that represented 19.4 per cent of all vehicles used by the department full-time. Fourteen of the 24 environmentally friendly vehicles were equipped to use E85 ethanol fuel, and the remaining 10 were diesel models that are more sustainable and energy efficient than older diesel models.

In efforts to substitute regular fossil fuels with E10 ethanol-blended fuel and alternate energy sources, the department's leased fleet started using E85 ethanol fuel in addition to E10 ethanol-blended fuel. E85 ethanol is composed of 85 per cent ethanol and 15 per cent fossil fuels, making it far cleaner fuel to burn than all other fuels used by the department. Since this was the first year E85 ethanol was available to purchase in Manitoba, 1,818 litres of E85 ethanol was consumed by the department in addition to 126,408 litres of E10 ethanol purchased this year. We expect to increase our use of E85 ethanol as it becomes more available in Manitoba.

Overall, the department decreased its fuel consumption by 4.8 per cent despite increasing its number of leased vehicles by five from the previous year. Of the grand total 470,000 litres of fuel consumed by use of all leased and owned vehicles and equipment, the department consumed 27.2 per cent ethanol fuel, 10.3 per cent diesel and 62.5 per cent regular unleaded gas.

Further contributions are made by the department to reduce fossil fuel consumption by annually participating in the National Commuter Challenge and continued use of walker and cyclist couriers for deliveries within downtown Winnipeg.

4. Resource Conservation – to reduce the use and consumption of resources by the provincial government in a sustainable and environmentally preferable manner

To assist the provincial government with its commitment to reducing the total consumption of utilities in provincial government premises, the department worked cooperatively with Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation on building projects involving our department and maintained its commitment to make use of Power Smart practices in its daily operations. The department also rents a sizable number of energy efficient machines for faxing, photocopying, printing and scanning that have one or more sustainable features such as duplex printing capabilities, energy star rating, econo-mode printing and use remanufactured toner cartridges.

To increase the proportion of environmentally preferable products and services within the context of reduced resource use, the department purchased products that minimize waste by replacing virgin consumable products with sustainable (green) choices that contain post-consumer waste, are remanufactured, reusable or recyclable. The department also purchased products where possible that are non-toxic, biodegradable, energy efficient and use minimal packaging. This year, the department significantly increased its green purchases for cleaning implements by 28.6 per cent and 35.1 per cent for garbage bags used by the correctional centres. The department also maintained or slightly increased its averages of green purchases for office paper (98.4 per cent green), hygiene tissue paper (100 per cent), computer furniture (97.7 per cent), caulk, glue and tape (99.5 per cent), rags and wipes (99.9 per cent), filing supplies (44 per cent), tableware and cutlery products (8.5 per cent), and various cleaning supplies used by the department's correctional centres (27.3 per cent).

Despite the increases in some commodities, the department's overall average of 42.7 per cent environmentally preferable purchases decreased by one per cent from the previous year. This is largely due to decreases in environmentally preferable purchases for shipping supplies (-10.8 per cent) and remanufactured toner cartridges (-6.6 per cent).

5. Community Economic Development – to ensure provincial government procurement practices foster and sustain community economic development

One of the government's community economic development objectives is to increase the participation of Aboriginal peoples and suppliers in the provision of goods and services to departments. Though long-standing government policy requires line departments to purchase most goods and services through Manitoba Infrastructure and Transportation, Manitoba Justice was able to directly support Aboriginal businesses by purchasing a combined total of $473.5 for such services as office room rentals, hotel accommodations and transportation. Of the department's fee for service contracts, 12.9 per cent were with Aboriginal suppliers based in Manitoba.

Another objective of community economic development is to increase the participation of small businesses, community-based businesses and co-ops in Manitoba. The department regularly supports local businesses when purchasing incidental items that do not require formal tendering.

Appendix I

In accordance with Schedule N of Order-in-Council 418/2006 (dated September 21, 2006), the Minister of Justice is responsible for administering:

The International Commercial Arbitration Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Correctional Services Act
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Court Security Act
The Crime Prevention Foundation Act
The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act
The Cross-Border Policing Act
The Crown Attorneys Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Discriminatory Business Practices Act
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act
The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act
The Enforcement of Judgments Conventions Act
The Escheats Act
The Executive Government Organization Act [Subsection 12(2), only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]
The Expropriation Act
The Family Property Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Fortified Buildings Act
The Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation Act
The Human Rights Code
The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Canada - United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Jury Act
The Department of Justice Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees and Probate Charge Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Manitoba Act
The Mental Health Act [Part 10 and clauses 125(1)(i) and (j)]
The Minors Intoxicating Substances Control Act
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
The Proceedings Against the Crown Act
The Profits of Criminal Notoriety Act
The Provincial Police Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Regulations Act
The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act
The International Sale of Goods Act

The Sheriffs Act
The Interprovincial Subpoena Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act
The Vacant Property Act
The Victims' Bill of Rights

Other statutes related to areas for which the Minister of Justice is responsible:

The Age of Majority Act
An Act to Repeal the Statute of Frauds
The Apportionment Act
The Arbitration Act
The Blood Test Act
The Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act
The Builders' Liens Act
The Class Proceedings Act
The Civil Remedies Against Organized Crime Act
The Controverted Elections Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act
The Debtors' Arrest Act (Public Unconsolidated)
The Defamation Act
The Dependants Relief Act
The Distress Act
The Domicile and Habitual Residence Act
The Equality of Status Act
The Executions Act
The Factors Act
The Family Maintenance Act
The Fatal Accidents Act
The Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
The Fraudulent Conveyances Act
The Frustrated Contracts Act
The Garage Keepers Act
The Garnishment Act
The Gold Clauses Act
The Guarantors' Liability Act
The Health Care Directives Act
The Homesteads Act
The Hotel Keepers Act
The Infants' Estates Act
The Interpretation Act
The International Trusts Act
The Intestate Succession Act
The Judgments Act
The Law of Property Act
The Limitation of Actions Act

The Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)
The Marine Insurance Act
The Married Women's Property Act
The Mental Health Act (Part 9)
The Mercantile Law Amendment Act
The Mortgage Act
The Newspapers Act
The Nuisance Act
The Occupiers' Liability Act
The Official Securities Act
The Parental Responsibility Act
The Parents' Maintenance Act
The Perpetuities and Accumulations Act
The Petty Trespasses Act
The Powers of Attorney Act
The Presumption of Death Act
The Registration of Property Restraint Orders Act
The Repair Shops Act
The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act
The Sale of Goods Act
The Sand and Gravel Act
The Short Forms Act
The Soldiers' Estates Act
The Stable Keepers Act
The Survivorship Act
The Threshers' Liens Act
The Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act
The Trustee Act
The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act
The Warehousemen's Liens Act
The Wills Act

Appendix II

Court of Appeal Office in Manitoba

Winnipeg

Appendix III

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix IV

Provincial Circuit Court Listing – Winnipeg and Regional

The following is a list of circuit court locations within Manitoba:

Brandon
- Boissevain
- Killarney
- Sioux Valley

Dauphin
- Roblin
- Camperville

Flin Flon
- Cranberry Portage
- Snow Lake

Minnedosa
- Neepawa
- Rossburn
- Russell
- Waywayseecappo

Morden
- Carman

Portage la Prairie
- Amaranth
- Sandy Bay

Selkirk
- Beausejour
- Berens River
- Bloodvein
- Emerson
- Garden Hill
- Gimli
- Lac du Bonnet
- Little Grand Rapids
- Pauingassi
- Poplar River
- Powerview (formerly Pine Falls)
- St. Theresa Point
- Teulon

Steinbach
- St. Pierre-Jolys

Swan River

The Pas
- Easterville
- Grand Rapids
- Moose Lake
- Pukatawagan

Thompson
- Brochet
- Churchill
- Cross Lake
- Gillam
- God's Lake Narrows
- God's River
- Lac Brochet
- Leaf Rapids
- Lynn Lake
- Nelson House
- Norway House
- Oxford House
- Shamattawa
- South Indian Lake
- Split Lake

Virden

Winnipeg
- Altona
- Arborg
- Ashern
- Fisher Branch
- Lundar
- Morris
- Stonewall

Appendix V

The Corrections Division has **MANCOR** prison industries currently operating in several of its institutions. The purpose of prison industries is to teach offenders marketable trades that would increase their chanced of post-release employment, as well as contribute to their rehabilitation and re-integration into society. Work experiences for inmates include carpentry, tailoring, upholstery, farming and tree clearing.

The financial statements for all provincial **MANCOR** operations for 2006/2007 are provided in the tables below.

MANCOR (Prison Industries) - Financial Statements

MANCOR
BALANCE SHEET
March 31, 2007

ASSETS	March 31/07	March 31/06
Current		
Cash	9,146	4,699
Bank	308,013	310,266
Inventory	74,282	79,024
Accounts Receivable	67,245	62,214
Total Current Assets	**$458,686**	**$456,203**
Capital Assets		
Machinery & Equipment	$333,878	$301,329
Less: Accumulated Amortization	(159,475)	(135,156)
Total Capital Assets	**$174,403**	**$166,173**
TOTAL ASSETS	**$633,089**	**$622,376**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Accounts Payable	$5,637	$26,473
Tax Liabilities	725	2,868
Total Current Liabilities	**$6,362**	**$29,341**
EQUITY		
Retained Earnings	626,727	593,035
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**$633,089**	**$622,376**

MANCOR
INCOME STATEMENT
Year Ended March 31, 2007

	2006/07	2005/06
Sales	$389,340	$397,636
Cost of Goods Sold	174,648	175,994
Gross Profit	**$214,692**	**$221,642**
Operating Expenses	156,682	162,837
Capital Asset Amortization	24,319	25,356
NET INCOME	**$33,691**	**$33,449**
Retained Earnings, Beginning of Year	593,035	559,586
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 2)		
Retained Earnings, End of Year	**$626,727**	**$593,035**

MANCOR
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
Year Ended March 31, 2007

	2006/07	2005/06
Cash Derived From (Applied) To:		
Operating		
Net Income (Loss)	$33,691	$33,449
Add: Amortization of Capital Assets	24,319	25,356
Change in		
Inventory	4,742	(15,359)
Receivables	(5,031)	(10,465)
Payables	(22,979)	20,010
Investing		
Capital Acquisitions	(32,549)	(39,783)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Deposits	**2,193**	**13,208**
Cash and Bank Deposits:		
Beginning of Year	314,966	301,758
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 2)		
End of Year	**$317,159**	**$314,966**

MANCOR
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2007

1. The 2006/2007 fiscal year covered the period April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

Appendix VI

The following is a list of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards, agencies and programs reporting to the Minister of Justice. To contact offices not listed here, please call:

Manitoba Government Inquiry
1-866-626-4862, toll free outside Winnipeg

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
1430 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2825

Aboriginal Courtwork Program
230 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-3909

Administration and Finance
1110 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2878

Civil Legal Services
730 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2832

Compensation for Victims of Crime
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0T9
945-0899

Constitutional Law
1205 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0679

Corrections Division
810 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-7804

Court of Queen's Bench
Main Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
Civil: 945-0344
Criminal: 945-3040
Family Division (Divorce): 945-0344
Administration: 945-0980

Courts Division
235 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0504

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
945-3739

Domestic Violence Intervention Unit
1410 – 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-5448

Family Law
1230 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-0268

Human Resource Services
1130 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-3204

Human Rights Commission
7th Floor - 175 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3R8
945-3007

Law Enforcement Review Agency
420 - 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
945-8667

Law Reform Commission
432 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2896

Legal Aid Manitoba
4th Floor - 294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0B9
985-8500

Legislative Counsel
410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-5758

The Public Trustee
500 - 155 Carlton
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
945-2700

Maintenance Enforcement
225 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-7133

Manitoba Prosecutions Service
510 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-2852

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building
450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
945-3728

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
210 - 1 Wesley Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 4C6
945-2088

Policy Development and Analysis
1210 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-6726

Provincial Court
Main Floor, 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-3454

Review Board
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-4438

Sheriff Services, Civil Enforcement Section
2nd Floor - 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
945-2107

Vehicle Impoundment Registry
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-4454

Victim/Witness Assistance
400 - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
945-3594

Victim Services
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
945-6851
1-866-484-2846

Le rapport est publié en anglais seulement, mais les principales parties ont été traduites en français pour que vous puissiez les consulter sur le site Web de Justice Manitoba à l'adresse suivante: www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

An English version of this *Annual Report* can be found on the Internet at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.